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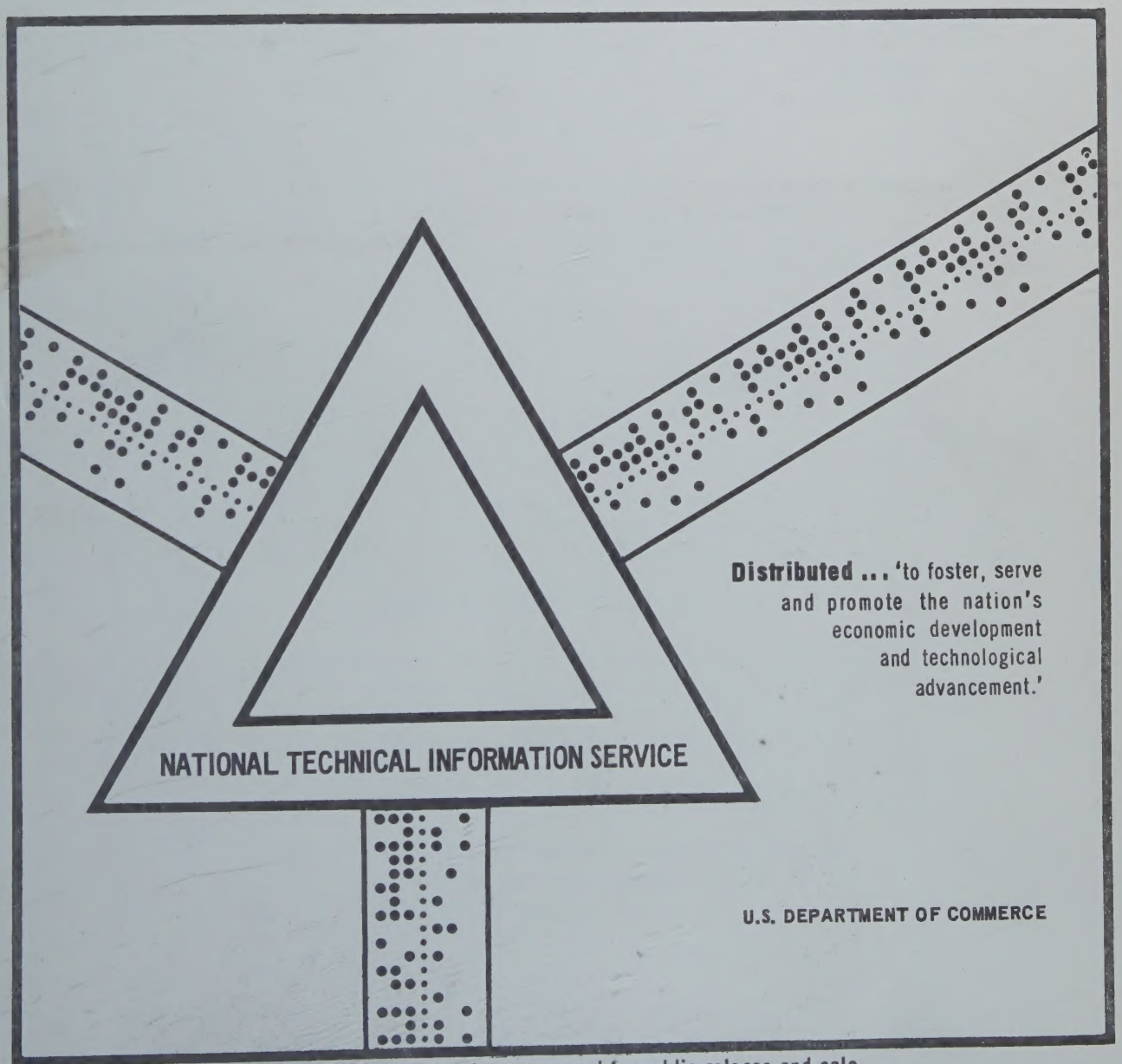
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

NATIONAL

Page

ARMY-CIVILIAN RELATIONS

Army Cadres and Local Cadres Learn from Each Other and Advance Together Under the Guidance of the Line of Unity and Victory of the 9th Party Congress 1

BASIC-LEVEL PARTY ORGANIZATIONS

Grasp Line Education Well and Step Up the Building of the Party's Basic Level Organizations 5

Page

Conscientiously Study Marxism-Leninism and Penetratingly Criticize Revisionism 9

DEPARTMENTALISM

Smash Departmentalism Vigorously and Foster Whole-Situation Concept Energetically 13

Properly Handle Relations between a Party and the Whole 16

STEEL PRODUCTION

Many Enterprises Help Expand Big Northeast China Iron and Steel Centers 19

MACHINE-BUILDING INDUSTRY

Northeast China Province Expands Machine-Building Industry 21

MICROBILOGY

China's Progress in Applied Microbiology 23

ACUPUNCTURAL ANESTHESIA

Anesthesia by a Single Needle in Pulmonary Resection 25

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

More Electrification for North China Province Countryside 27

TRUCK TRANSPORTATION

Chairman Mao's Philosophic Thinking Guides Truck Transport 28

MOTOR ROADS

More Roads Built on Southwest China Kweichow Plateau 32

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALBANIA

On Behalf of Albanian Party and Government and Comrade Enver Hoxha and Mehmet Shehu, Ambassador Robo Expresses Condolences on Comrade Chen Yi's Death 34

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australia-China Society Students Tour to China Arrives in Peking 35

Page

CHINA AND BURMA

Central Committee of Communist Party of Burma Sends Message of Condolence on Comrade Chne Yi's Death 35

CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF CHEN YI

Political Parties, Mass Organizations and Friendly Personages of Various Countries and Regions Mourn Over Death of Comrade Chen Yi 36

CHINA AND EGYPT

"Chinese Film Week" Held in Cairo 37

CHINA AND FINLAND

Finnish President Receives Chinese Journalists' Delegation 38

CHINA AND FRANCE

Official Delegation of Foreign Affairs Commission of National Assembly of France Arrives in Peking 39

CHINA AND JAPAN

Comrades Chou En-lai, Li Hsien-nien, Li Teh-sheng See Performance of Japanese "Haguruma" Theater 39

Leader, Deputy Leader of Japanese T.U. Delegation Make Reports to Peking Workers 40

CHINA AND PUERTO RICO

Delegation of Socialist Party of Puerto Rico Arrives in Peking 42

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Ambassador to Romania Gives Reception for Chinese Table Tennis Team's Visit to Romania 43

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Chinese Football Team Plays Friendly Matches with Somali Teams 43

Chinese National Football Team Leaves Somalia for Home 44

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Ecuador Persists in Defending Sovereignty Over 200-Nautical-Mile Territorial Waters 45

Ecuador Captures Another Piratical US Fishing Vessel 46

Page

CHINA AND US

Jen-min Jih-pao Hails Fight of American Working Class 47

NATIONAL

"HISTORY OF HEROES"

"Concept of History of Heroes" Is the Philosophy of Bourgeois Ambitionists - by Shih Chün 48

PARTY-ARMY RELATIONS

Conscientiously Read and Study and Purge Idealist Spirit 56

PARTY LEADERSHIP IN INDUSTRY

Promote the Fine Style of the Party and Do Things Honestly 59

USE OF TECHNICIANS

Use Technical Personnel Boldly and Strengthen Their Education 62

PLA RAILWAY CORPS

New Contributions in Railway Construction by PLA Railway Corps 65

TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS

Shatter Idealist Transcendentalism, Push Technical Innovation to Make Thriving Progress 68

ARMY-PEOPLE RELATIONS

Armymen, Workers and Cadres in North China Region Learn from Each Other 72

OBITUARY

Comrade Kao Shu-hsun Passes Away 73

MINERAL RESOURCES

Northwest China Geological Team Locates Mineral Resources for Revolution 74

LOCAL INDUSTRY

South China Ancient City Expands Local Industry 76

ELECTRIC MOTORS

Northeast China Motor Plant Turns Out New Products 77

Page

FIGHT AGAINST NATURAL CALAMITIES

North China Hsien Overcomes Floods, Wrests Good Harvests 78

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND FRANCE

NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Gives Banquet in Honor of Official Delegation of Foreign Affairs Commission of National Assembly on France 80

CHINA AND JAPAN

Comrades Chou En-lai, Kuo Mo-jo, Keng Piao, Ni Chih-fu, Chang Shih-chung and Wang Kuo-chuan Meet Japanese Friends 82

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Nigerian Professor Leaves Peking for Home Via Kwangchow 83

CHINA AND PUERTO RICO

Wang Kuo-chuan Gives Banquet in Honor of Puerto Rican Socialist Party Delegation 83

CHINA AND RHODESIA

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator Support Zimbabwe People's Struggle 84

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

Statement of Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China 85

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish Prime Minister, Foreign Minister Receive Chinese Journalists' Delegation 86

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Representative Huang Hua Supports Demand to Hold Security Council Special Meetings in Africa 87

NATIONAL

HSIEN-LEVEL PARTY COMMITTEES

Develop Active Ideological Struggle, Insure Party's Centralized Leadership 89

Page

UNIVERSAL EDUCATION

Grasp Universal Education as an Important Matter in Consolidating Proletarian Dictatorship 93

PUBLIC HEALTH

Make Conditions Clear Through Investigation and Study, Resolutely Reclaim Wasteland and Exterminate Snails 98

Reclaim Wasteland, Expand Farm Acreage and Wipe Out Snails 101

Hasten to Send Away the God of Plague 103

ARMY-PEOPLE RELATIONS

Armymen-Civilian Unity Blossoms in Southwest China Border Area 107

PALAEONTOLOGY

Big Fossil Dinosaur Found in East China 109

SUPPLY AND MARKETING

Supply and Marketing Co-op Helps Raise Farm Output 110

SOIL IMPROVEMENT

Deep Plowing Helps Raise Farm Output in Central China Hsien 112

WATER CONSERVANCY

Winter Water Conservancy Construction in Full Swing in China 114

Limestone Hsien in Southwest China Builds Water Conservancy Works 115

FORESTRY

East China Province Expands Forestry 117

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Men's and Women's Volleyball Teams Arrive in Peking 119

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meets Australia-China Soviety Students Tour to China 119

Page

CAMBODIA

31st Message to Khmer Nation by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia (Part Five) 120

CHINA AND CONGO

Congolese President Sends Message of Condolence on Comrade Chen Yi's Death 126

CHINA AND DENMARK

Danish Prime Minister Sends Message of Condolence on Comrade Chen Yi's Death 126

CHINA AND FRANCE

Chou En-lai, Chang Hsi-jo, Chiao Kuan-hua and Pai Hsiang-kuo Met Official Delegation of Foreign Affairs Commission of National Assembly of France 127

French Ambassador and Madame Give Banquet on Occasion of Visit to China of Official Delegation of Foreign Affairs Commission of National Assembly of France 128

Official Delegation of Foreign Affairs Commission of National Assembly of France Leaves Peking for Shanghai 128

CHINA AND JAPAN

First Friendship Visiting Group from Japan's Okinawa Prefacture Makes Reports in Peking 129

Japanese T.U. Delegation Leaves Peking for Shanghai 130

CHINA AND LAOS

Phoumi Vongvichit's Message of Condolence on Comrade Chen Yi's Death 131

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Protocol on Supplementary Gratuitous Supply of Military Equipment and Economic Materials by China to Vietnam Signed in Peking 131

NATIONAL FOOTBALL TEAM

Chinese National Football Team Returns to Peking 132

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Chinese Government Delegation Leaves Dar Es Salaam for Home 133

Page

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Inter-American Judicial Committee Discusses Questions Concerning Sovereignty Over Territorial Waters 133

CHINA AND PDR YEMEN

Chinese Football Team Plays Friendly Match with Yemeni Team 134

NATIONAL

REVOLUTIONARY LINE AT BASIC LEVEL

Be Leaders in Conscious Execution of Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line - by Keng Ch'ang-so 135

CADRE POLICY

Party Committee of Hsianghsiang Hsien, Hunan Province, Grasps the Assignment and Employment of Cadres as an Important Matter in the Implementation of the Line of the 9th Party Congress 142

Party Committee of Ch'angchih Municipal Motor Transport Company Conscientiously Conducts Line Education and Unites the Majority of the Cadres by Turning Away Interference from Various Erroneous Ideas 144

Party Committee of Pengpu Railway Sub-Bureau Fully Develops the Role of Old Cadres 146

RURAL ECONOMY

Actively Set Up Diversified Economy in Communes and Brigades 148

Implement Conscientiously the Purchasing Policy for Agricultural Sideline Products 154

It Will Never Do To Specially Make a New Set of Regulations 155

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

All-Round Development of Agriculture in Northeast China Administrative Region 156

CEMENT PRODUCTION

North China Cement Plant's Technicians Make Progress 158

ARCHAEOLOGY

Oracle Bones, Other Important Relics Unearthed in Central China Province 160

Page

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Men's, Women's Volleyball Teams Feted in Peking 163

CHINA AND BRITAIN

New British Charge d'Affaires to China Arrives in Peking 164

CHINA AND CHILE

Two Chilean Friends Arrive in Peking 164

CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF CHEN YI

Peruvian, Netherlands Foreign Ministers Express Condolences on Comrade Chen Yi's Death 165

CHINA AND JAPAN

Friendship Visiting Group of "1970 Society" of Japanese Socialist Party Leaves Peking for Home 165

First Friendship Visiting Group from Japan's Okinawa Prefecture Leaves Peking for Nanking and Shanghai 166

CHINA AND LAOS

Prince Souvanna Phouma's Message of Condolences on Comrade Chen Yi's Death 166

MALAYSIA

"Voice of Malayan Revolution" Hails Lao People's Important Victory 167

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Vietnamese Artists' Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China 168

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Chinese Government Delegation to Tanzania, Zambia Returns to Peking 168

CHINA AND US

Academy of Sciences President Kuo Mo-jo Meets American Professor George Wald 169

Page

NATIONAL

REVOLUTIONARY UNITY

Seriously Practice Democratic Centralism and Give Play to the Role of Collective Leadership 170

CCP Committee of P'englai Hsien, Shantung, Firmly Implements the Line of Unity and Victory of the 9th Party Congress 173

POLICY ON INTELLECTUALS

Seriously Solve Problem of Firm Implementation of Policy on Intellectuals 177

Central China Plant Applies Party Policy on Intellectuals 180

OLD CADRES

Shenyang No. 3 Machine Tools Plant Brings Old Cadres' Active Role into Full Play 182

NATIONAL MINORITIES

Mongolian and Han Cadres Unite Closely 185

PRODUCTION BRIGADE

Changes in Yük'ou 188

LOCAL INDUSTRY

South China Province Expands Iron and Steel Industry 194

HANDICRAFTS

New Achievements in Shanghai Handicraft Arts 195

PAPER MILL

Party Strengthens Leadership of Economic Work in Northeast China Paper Mill 198

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Peking Holds Ceremony To Welcome Albanian Volleyball Team 201

CHINA AND CHILE

Chilean Lawyer Leaves Peking for Visit to Other Parts of China 202

Page

CHINA AND FRANCE

Official Delegation of Foreign Affairs Commission of National Assembly of France Visits Shanghai 202

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese "Haguruma" (Gear) Theater Gives Last Performance in Peking 203

China-Japan Friendship Association Gives Farewell Reception to Japanese "Haguruma" Theater 204

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Ambassador to China Holds Press Conference in Peking 205

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Staff Members of Chinese Consulate General in Dacca and Chinese Engineers and Technicians in Dacca Area Return to Peking 207

CHINA AND PERU

First Chinese Ambassador to Peru Leaves Peking for Post 207

CHINA AND PUERTO RICO

General Secretary of Puerto Rican Socialist Party Makes Report in Peking 208

CHINA AND US

Nixon Presents State of Union Message to Congress 209

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January 31, 1972 No. 5065

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* NATIONAL *
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ARMY-CIVILIAN RELATIONS

Army Cadres and Local Cadres Learn from Each Other and Advance Together Under the Guidance of the Line of Unity and Victory of the 9th Party Congress

- Leadership squads at various levels in Shenyang municipality strengthen revolutionary unity and make the situation of revolution and production more and more favorable

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 18, 1972)

(NCNA Shenyang, January 17, 1972) Under the guidance of the line of unity and victory of the 9th Party Congress, Army cadres and local cadres who fought side by side on various fronts in Shenyang municipality follow great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, "Army cadres must help local cadres and local cadres must also help Army cadres," mutually help each other, support each other, and learn from each other with profound proletarian comradeship. By so doing, they strengthen revolutionary unity, advance together heroically in the implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and make the situation of revolution and production throughout the municipality more and more favorable.

Army cadres and local cadres in leadership squads at various levels in Shenyang municipality combine themselves together and fight together according to Chairman Mao's "three-in-one" guideline for making revolution. The common revolutionary goal and the life of arduous struggle has brought about a profound fighting friendship among them. The joint 1972 New Year's Day editorial of Jen-min Jih-pao, Chieh-fang-chün Pao and Hung-ch'i has transmitted to them Chairman Mao's great instruction, "People of the whole country should learn from the PLA and the PLA should learn from the people of the whole country," which has greatly encouraged them and made them realize that mutual help and mutual learning between Army cadres and local cadres is an important matter and is of great significance in further developing the glorious tradition of our Army and in guaranteeing the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Under the leadership of the Shenyang Municipal CCP Committee, leadership squads at various levels have extensively summed up experience in this respect and more penetratingly and realistically developed activities of mutual help and mutual learning. Army cadres and local cadres in leadership squads of many units exchange experience in doing a good job of ideological revolutionization. Army cadres take the initiative to solicit criticism and suggestions from the civilian cadres and the masses of units where they are stationed. In the meantime, local cadres also take the initiative to solicit the views and wishes of Army cadres.

The broad masses of Army cadres and local cadres comment happily on mutual learning and mutual help: We are working together for the common revolutionary goal. We must, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, humbly learn from the strong points of our comrades-in-arms, earnestly help our comrades to make progress, unite together and make new contributions to the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: "Correctness or incorrectness of ideology and the political line determines everything." In the activities of mutual help and mutual learning, Army cadres and local cadres of the leadership squads at various levels in Shenyang municipality pay special attention to learning from their counterparts' excellent quality of voluntarily implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies so as to raise their consciousness in the struggle between the two lines together and incessantly increase their ability to distinguish false Marxism from true Marxism.

After the 2nd plenary session of the 9th CCP Central Committee, local cadres and Army cadres in leadership squads of many units stirred up an upsurge in seriously reading Marxist, Leninist and Chairman Mao's books. Some of the Army cadres who had just begun to take part in local work and were not good at reading with regard to the reality of local work, humbly learned from old local cadres. As they read together with the old local cadres they summed up experience in the struggle between the two lines together so as to turn personal experience into everybody's wealth. Sometimes when local cadres failed to handle the relation between work and study correctly, Army cadres would warmly help them to study seriously as well as volunteer to share some of their work. This enabled these comrades to have time for study.

Li Hua-min, deputy secretary of the Party committee of Shenyang Municipal Foodstuffs Bureau, was an old cadre who once stayed in the Anti-Japanese Military and Political College in Yenan and was tempered by long periods of struggle. Lin Yü-ch'un, an Army Party-member cadre and the secretary of the Party committee of the Bureau, regularly went down deep into the basic level together with Li Hua-min and humbly learned from this old cadre in the course of practice.

Sometimes Li Hua-min felt contented with his experience of having read some Marxist and Leninist books in the past and with the fact that he had practical working experience, and thus failed to pay sufficient attention to study. Upon noticing this, Lin Yü-ch'un warmly helped him, reviewed historical experience together with him, helped him to overcome "self-complacency,"

eliminate empiricism, and study revolutionary theories assiduously so as to use them to guide revolutionary practice.

Fan Hung-k'uei, an Army Party-member cadre and secretary of the Party committee of Tungfanghung Subsidiary Foodstuffs Shop of Shenyang municipality, lacked practical experience in the struggle between the two lines on the finance and trade front. Thus local cadre Li Feng-t'ien of the shop helped him to study Chairman Mao's series of instructions on economic work with regard to reality and regularly made use of his own personal experience in explaining to Fan Hung-k'uei the history and present situation of the struggle between the two lines in the shop. This enabled Fan Hung-k'uei to understand clearly the orientation of doing a good job in commercial work according to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, penetratingly developed line education and scored very good results.

In order to implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line even better, local cadres and Army cadres in leadership squads at various levels in Shenyang municipality also strive to make the cultivation of good revolutionary working styles an important content in mutual help and mutual study. They encouraged one another to achieve in their work: speaking in a reserved manner, maintaining a realistic working style and attending to affairs honestly.

Wu Feng-heng, an Army Party-member cadre and a deputy secretary of the Party committee of Shenyang Transformer Works, was very enthusiastic about his work but unfamiliar with industrial production. Sometimes his ideas were somewhat inconsistent with objective reality. Thus Ch'ang Hsing-fu, a local cadre and a deputy secretary of the Party committee in charge of production, warmly helped him to develop his strong points and strive to learn and familiarize himself with laws governing industrial production and to combine revolutionary spirit and scientific attitude properly.

Once when Wu Feng-heng heard that a fraternal plant had successfully produced on trial an advanced large transformer for a special area, he actively advocated trial-manufacture in this plant also. Seeing that Wu Feng-heng's idea was inconsistent with objective reality, Ch'ang Hsing-fu helped him to analyze the conditions of their plant seriously and to make an investigation on the actual needs of the units which used the product. This elevated Wu Feng-heng's understanding. From then on Wu Feng-heng always humbly learned from the local cadres, workers and technicians in the plant, strove to establish a realistic scientific attitude and scored outstanding achievements in exercising leadership over the work of manufacture of new products on trial.

Once in the course of the construction of a new workshop, Ma Yü-ch'i, a revolutionary leading cadre and a deputy secretary of the Party committee of Shenyang Automobile Gear Works, proposed an operational plan from his experience, which was inconsistent with the principle of "self-reliance." Thus, Liang Mao-ts'ai, an Army Party-member cadre and secretary of the Party committee of the plant studied with him Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and at the same time went deep among the masses with him to conduct investigation and study. He also invited workers' representatives to attend Party committee meetings to

speak about the views of the workers. With the help of the masses, Ma Yü-ch'i received great education during his study of Chairman Mao's works. He also raised his consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and improved his work.

Many of the Army cadres and local cadres in leadership squads at various levels in Shenyang municipality are old comrades who have taken part in revolution for several decades but some of them are new cadres who have just begun their leadership work. All old cadres, whether they are local or Army cadres, humbly learn from the new cadres as well as consider it their natural duty to show concern over, educate and help the new cadres. They warmly encourage and support the new cadres to work boldly and lead them to receive tempering in the course of practice to increase their ability. In this way, a very good new tradition of old cadres and new cadres mutually helping and learning from one another and uniting with each other to struggle together is formed.

Wu Shao-nan, a deputy secretary of the Party committee of Shenyang Textile Machinery Works, is a new Army cadre. Chao Hsiang-chiu, an old revolutionary cadre and secretary of the Party committee of the plant, actively shows concern over Wu Shao-nan's upgrowth and helps him to study the Party's relevant policies and to learn professional knowledge. In the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation, Wu Shao-nan did not know how to handle the regulations and systems because he lacked experience. Thus, Chao Hsiang-chiu led him to go down to the workshops to look around and explain to him the history of the struggle between the two lines in this plant. He also used vivid facts to help Wu Shao-nan to distinguish the revisionist line of control, checking and suppression in enterprise operation and regulations and systems consistent with the needs of socialist production so as to increase his power of differentiation and improve his work.

Wang Lin-te, a member of the standing committee of the Party committee of Northeast General Pharmaceutical Works and a vice chairman of the revolutionary committee of the plant, was formerly a young boiler hand lacking experience in leadership work. Li Kang, Army Party-member cadre and secretary of the Party committee of the plant, who had over 30 years of experience in revolution zealously taught him in person and helped him carefully. In the "one-strike and three-oppose" movement, the Party committee make Wang Lin-te take charge of propaganda work. This time Li Kang volunteered to advise him, studied together with him the Party's policies concerning the struggle against the enemy, analyzed the situation of struggle in the plant and helped him to do a good job of propaganda work. This has promoted the development of the movement.

* * *

BASIC-LEVEL PARTY ORGANIZATIONS

Grasp Line Education Well and Step Up the Building of the Party's Basic Level Organizations

by

Chiangning Hsien CCP Committee

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 18, 1972)

The line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place. To grasp or not to grasp education in ideology and the political line when stepping up the Party's basic level building is an important question concerning whether the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat can be implemented down to the basic level and whether rural socialist positions can be consolidated. Historical experience and the reality of class struggle furnishes us with a profound education in connection with this question.

Soshu production brigade, Ch'unhua commune, was a relatively advanced unit in the past; but after the power of leadership was seized by bad people it became a backward production brigade. Later the bad people were eliminated in a re-organization and a new leadership squad was formed. However, at that time people were contented with the re-organization and neglected ideological building. Soon afterward some of the members of the new leadership were hit by sugar-coated bullets of the class enemy and became agents of the class enemy. During the past few years the leadership squad of this brigade was changed several times, but the backward situation remained unchanged. It finally became a notorious "old, big and difficult" unit.

Hengling production brigade, Fangshan commune, which is a direct opposite of Soshu production brigade, seriously studies Chairman Mao's works, persistently gives first priority to ideological rectification, patiently and meticulously performs ideological work on leading members who make mistakes, helps them to understand and correct their mistakes, raises their consciousness in class struggle and line struggle, and quickly alters its own backwardness.

By summing up past experience and lessons concerning the stepping up of basic level building in connection with the facts of these two production brigades, we further realize that to implement the basic task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat down to the basic level we must grasp the building of the Party's basic level organizations well and that to grasp the building of the Party's basic level organizations well we must grasp education in ideology and the political line well.

Consequently, since 1971 we have always given first priority to education in ideology and the political line among other work in the building of the Party's basic level organizations and grasped it firmly. We adopted measures such as keypoint assistance, general elevation, regular education, etc., and dispatched a group of people from the hsien and communes to 81 relatively

backward basic level units to render keypoint assistance to help them develop line education. In the meantime, we also made full use of the cadre training bases of the "May 7" cadre school of the hsien for training more than 800 leading backbone cadres of commune, production brigade and basic level units by turns, let them read and learn, and raise their consciousness in line struggle. We also mobilized the masses in connection with the situation of struggle to conduct open-door consolidation of the Party and rectification of working style and conducted regular line education.

The correct line exists in relation with erroneous lines and develops itself through struggle with the latter. Consciousness in line struggle can be raised only amid the practice of the struggle between the two lines. But how should the consciousness of the members of basic level leaderships in line struggle be raised amid the practice of struggle? The following is our experience in this connection:

Relation with Reality: In our line education we relate the study of Chairman Mao's works with reality, the summing up of historical experience with practical struggles and investigation and study with the repudiation of revisionism and rectification of working style. From the history and present conditions of the struggle between the two classes and the two lines many comrades understood the protractedness and complexity of the class struggle. From revisionist lines such as the "theory of the dying out of class struggle," etc., pushed forward by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, which were reflected in our heads, they saw the danger of the restoration of capitalism and the significance of the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. From the experience and lessons learned from the implementation of the two different lines they realized the urgency of serious reading and of remolding the world outlook.

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, responsible persons of the former local Party committee who stayed at selected spots in Yunghsing production brgiade pushed forward Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist lines such as "production first," "material incentive," etc. As a result, although production was increased for a period of time, man's ideology was deflected from the right direction, a small handful of class enemies took the opportunity to sneak in. In this way, capitalist tendencies emerged, production quickly dropped and the output of food grains decreased from 1,200 chin per mow to 695 chin per mow.

However, during the cultural revolution, they energetically repudiated the revisionist line, persistently used Mao Tse-tung's thought to arm the masses, energetically and firmly grasped class struggle and thoroughly implemented Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Thus spirit was transformed into matter and revolution promoted production. In 1970 although Yunghsing production brigade was plagued by severe insect pests, its output of food grains reached 1,220 chin per mow.

Upon reviewing this historical experience and lesson, the leadership squad of this production brigade realized profoundly that when Chairman Mao's revolutionary line was implemented, political power became consolidated and victories

were won in revolution; but when Chairman Mao's revolutionary line was not followed, they lost their direction and slipped onto the erroneous road.

Mobilization of the Masses: Facts have demonstrated, in connection with questions of line, that "it will not do to tell it to a small number of people, we must let every one of the broad masses of revolutionaries know about it." In the past when some localities educated and helped the cadres they often only conducted closed-door rectification without mobilizing the masses and without doing meticulous ideological work. As a result, they failed to touch and educate the cadres profoundly.

Thus we absorb our past experience and lessons, fully mobilize the masses, lift up the lid of struggle between the two classes and the two roads in the society, bring to light problems concerning ideology and the political line which exist among leadership squads, and combine education of the leadership with assistance from the masses. This enables members of the leadership to absorb political nourishment from the masses and the masses to receive education from the struggle. In this way, both the members of the leadership and the masses relatively quickly raise their consciousness in line struggle.

Hsu Ju-ch'ing, secretary of the Party committee of Ch'angchiang production brigade, was seriously self-complacent and slackened his grasp of class struggle. As a result, capitalism was rampant and collective economy was affected. At that time the leadership simply ordered him to examine himself while remaining at the post without mobilizing the masses to help him, or developing active ideological struggle in the Party or doing meticulous ideological work. Consequently the result was not good.

Later the hsien Party committee helped him to study Chairman Mao's teachings and the Party's basic lines, made him recall and compare past happenings with the present and recall past sufferings and think about present sweetness, and let him work together with the masses to uncover and repudiate capitalist tendencies and sabotage activities of the class enemy. With the warm assistance of the leadership and the masses, he took the initiative to struggle against self-interest and repudiate revisionism and remorsefully examined his own mistakes. As a result, he underwent great changes in thinking as well as in working style.

Dissection of Typical Examples: Some of the basic level cadres, though knowing that problems concerning the line are very important, often fail to draw a line of demarcation between the two lines in their work. In view of this situation we have seriously summed up and made use of typical units and typical examples of two different lines producing two different results in conducting concrete and vivid line education.

No. 12 production team of Fenghuang production brigade was influenced by the revisionist line in the past. It grasped only "money" and slackened class struggle. This brought production down. On the other hand, objective conditions of No. 4 production team were generally the same as No. 12 production brigade, but conditions of revolution and production were entirely different. This production team energetically grasped class struggle, penetratingly developed

revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, and persisted in the socialist orientation and in considering food grains as the key link. As a result, its collective production became better and better and the output of the three crops of wheat last year averaged 505 chin per mow.

The Party branch of the production brigade was thus profoundly educated through an analysis of the typical examples of these two teams. It realized: Without grasping class struggle, it would be impossible to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. Without repudiating capitalist tendencies, it would be impossible to persist in the socialist orientation. So it organized the Party members and masses to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's works, repudiated erroneous tendencies such as "money in command," "giving up agriculture to engage in trade," etc., established the idea of farming for the sake of revolution and correctly implemented the guideline of "Taking food grains as the key link to insure all-round development." After consciousness was raised, they seriously grasped revolution and promoted production. As a result, the collective economy was greatly developed. The output of grains last year reached 1,154 chin per mow, which was an increase of 70 percent over that of the previous year.

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INDOCTRINATION OF CADRES

Conscientiously Study Marxism-Leninism and Penetratingly Criticize Revisionism

- Leading cadres at the hsien level and above in Hopei Province hold a study class to conscientiously study books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works and sum up experience in two-line struggle; the ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism is increased and consciousness in execution of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line strengthened

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 19, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Shihchiachuang, January 18, 1972) Leading cadres at the hsien level and above in Hopei Province have recently launched a study class with a period of time concentrated on the conscientious study of books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works. Study is associated with personal historical experience in the two-line struggle. A penetrating criticism is also made of the revisionist line. Through the study effort and the unfolding of revolutionary criticism, they have armed their minds with dialectical materialism and historical materialism and vigorously criticized idealist transcendentalism advocated by Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers like him. They have also raised the ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism and strengthened their consciousness in the execution of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

To clarify the essence of the two-line struggle, the comrades attending the study class focus their attention on the study of Lenin's "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism," and Chairman Mao's "On Practice," "Where Do Man's Correct Ideas Come From?" and other brilliant works. In the light of Lenin's and Chairman Mao's teachings, they associate the history of intra-Party two-line struggle with the unfolding of a heated discussion. It is unanimously held that intra-Party two-line struggle, in the final analysis, is a struggle between two different world outlooks. Dialectical materialism and historical materialism forms the theoretical foundation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and idealism and metaphysics the ideological foundation of the revisionist line. As far as the origin of the world outlook is concerned, the counter-revolutionary revisionist line practiced by Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers like him is dictated by their counter-revolutionary character and reactionary bourgeois world outlook. That they vigorously advocate idealist transcendentalism and "the idea of genius being everything" is aimed at restoring capitalism and subverting the proletarian dictatorship.

Referring to personal understanding in the process of study, discussion and criticism, everyone incisively points out, "In the performance of work, we have sometimes got hoodwinked and misled to commit this or that mistake against Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. All this is closely linked to idealism and a metaphysical world outlook that exist in our minds." For this reason, in study, everyone consciously puts himself in problems, sets forth problems where the intra-Party two-line struggle is concerned, and looks for root causes in

the world outlook while fighting self and criticizing revisionism. Optimum results have rewarded such efforts.

At the study class, many cadres pointed out that to uphold materialism doggedly and implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line correctly, we must vigorously criticize bourgeois idealist transcendentalism, energetically criticize "the idea of genius being everything," humbly learn from the masses and strictly adhere to the viewpoint of practice first.

A district Party committee leading cadre was an old comrade, an early participant in revolution during the Anti-Japanese War. During the democratic revolution and the period of socialist reform, seized with profound proletarian feeling, he assiduously studied Chairman Mao's and the Party Central Committee's directives, and, all the year round, lived and fought by the side of the masses. He acquainted himself with the practice of rural class struggle and the appeals and demands of poor and lower-middle peasants. Therefore, in 1953 when Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in Hopei brought into being a sinister trend toward obliteration of agricultural producers' cooperatives in a big way, he was able to see this as contrary to the burning wish of the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants organized to follow the socialist road, and incompatible with the directives of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee. He submitted a proper report to the upper-level Party committee, and resolutely opposed the trend. Later, after the completion of socialist transformation of agriculture, handicrafts and capitalist-owned industry and commerce, he considered the socialist revolution basically concluded. He heaved a sigh of relief and slackened in study. He gradually became divorced from reality. As a result, when Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers like him threw into circulation the absurdity that "the contradiction between an advanced socialist system and backward productive forces" was a main contradiction and vigorously peddled such counter-revolutionary revisionist sinister trash as "vocational affairs in command," "production first," etc., he failed to tell right from wrong and followed what was preached as "a correct line."

Referring to such experience of his spotty life, this cadre said, "At the early stage of the great cultural revolution, the broad masses criticized me for following the wrong line. At first, I didn't quite understand. I was left ideologically unconvinced. Later, with mass help, I repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's teaching, 'Idealism and mechanical materialism, opportunism and adventurism, are all characterized by a split between the subjective and the objective and a separation of knowledge from practice.' I summed up both positive and negative experiences. Only then did I come to understand clearly that I followed Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line mainly because of a relaxation in study and in remolding the world outlook. I carried myself with the air of an 'official.' I confined myself to the office most of the time, and made a serious break from practice and from the masses. Thus my error is reflected in the line while rooted in the world outlook."

After tempering in the great cultural revolution, this cadre made a point of devoting conscientious attention to reading and study, getting deeply involved in revolutionary practice and consciously remolding his world outlook.

Later, he was assigned to the area of Changchiak'ou. Here mountains rose skyhigh, the soil was scarce and poor. A short frost-free period was coupled with frequent drought and floods. In face of these difficulties, he conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's works and came to understand that the pessimistic viewpoint, the sentiment of shrinking from difficulties and the idea of having done one's best were all a reflection of idealism and metaphysical thinking and an expression of two-line struggle and two different world outlooks.

He organized a large number of leading cadres and sent them to the countryside to make investigations and studies. In one year and more, he visited with others over 40 brigades of six hsien from embankments to riversides, from remote mountain areas to hilly and elevated areas. Typical experience of 12 different areas in learning from Tachai in agriculture was summed up and popularized throughout the area. This enabled the mass campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture to get off to a rapid start. In less than two years, a tremendous change had come over the production features of this area. This cadre's practical experience gave everyone a profound education. Many comrades said that knowledge originates from practice and wisdom from the masses. By departing from reality and from the masses, we definitely cannot implement well Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

In study, many old cadres through summing up experience felt deeply that to adhere to materialism and implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line correctly, we must vigorously fight empiricism marked by arrogance and self-complacency, an inclination to stay in the rut, smugness in the first flush of victory and a narrow view. Instead we must foster the "one dividing into two" dialectical-materialistic viewpoint. In summing up his own experiences, everyone told of the evils of empiricism.

For a time, a leading cadre of the revolutionary committee of the Hsingtai district, burdened with the thought of being someone senior and experienced, waxed arrogant and self-complacent. He thought, "My old self may not be senior enough but I am equal to the job. My level may not be high but I can rise to the occasion. My experience may not be rich but I can take a given situation in stride." In work, he failed to study revolutionary theory or make investigations and studies deep among the masses, thus giving the class enemy a break. This hampered the firm implementation of Chairman Mao's policy. Later, after a study and summing-up process, he saw his mistake as mainly a result of his failure to apply the "one dividing into two" approach to himself and arrogance and self-complacency weighing on his mind. With deep understanding acquired, he said that "seniority" could only mean a lengthy period of revolutionary participation and not high consciousness of the line. Experience had its limitations. A style divorced from the masses and from reality was bound to be followed by ideological inflexibility and mistakes.

It was unanimously pointed out that to practice materialism doggedly and implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line correctly, we must unfold active ideological struggle and continuously chase away selfish and impure thoughts and foster the idea of serving the people wholeheartedly. Only in

this way can we do away with interference from the "Left" and right and dare to stick to truth and oppose the trend in the correct implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Talking on his understanding during the period of study, a deputy secretary of the Party committee of Fuch'eng hsien said that in 1958 when he was working in Hengshui hsien, Liu Shao-ch'i was pushing the reactionary line "Left" in appearance but Right-leaning in reality. His mind cluttered with selfish and impure thoughts, he sought glory and the "advanced" label more than anything else in the world. Without making investigations and studies, he took a selected point as a substitute for a wide area and the favorable production conditions of a single production brigade as a guide to the whole hsien in blind pursuit of hsien-wide ambitious projects unmindful of objective conditions. What he had in mind was a big change for the whole hsien in all fields of endeavor. But the result was a big loss in revolution and production.

After three difficult years, he was assigned to Wu-i hsien. Due to failure to look for root causes in the world outlook, he drew a lesson only in a passive way. Though he made himself stay at a "selected point" with a production team involving the greatest hardships in the hsien, he did this not out of a pure desire and adopted a subjective and idealist approach to investigation. As a result, the harder he tried to familiarize himself with things the tougher the going for him. He lapsed again into the error of following Liu Shao-ch'i's Right-leaning opportunist line.

In a review of such experience, he said, "These two mistakes, though taking different forms, involve an observation of problems subjectively rather than objectively, where the world outlook is concerned. Perception also takes the place of policy. Yet the underlying cause is bourgeois 'selfishness'." During the great cultural revolution, this cadre was transferred to Fuch'eng hsien. Drawing a lesson from past mistakes, he persevered in conscientious study. He consciously fought self and criticized revisionism, assiduously remolded his world outlook and seriously implemented Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy. He won high praise from the masses.

Another leading cadre of a hsien told how for a time a serious drop in agricultural production had followed his ideological inclination to shrink from hardships and difficulties and from tiring work and his lack of courage to lead the masses in changing heaven and earth and act on their correct opinion. Later, an open-door and rectification hsien Party committee meeting found him criticized by the masses. He corrected his mistakes. He set the masses to motion in a penetrating way. In line with a mass demand, he whipped up a mass campaign for changing saline and alkaline land for an ambitious project of building a network on Haiho River. This gave full play to the role of irrigation facilities. Consecutive years of bumper harvests followed. A rapid change came over the features of the whole hsien. Touching on such experience, he said, with deep understanding acquired, "A change in the world outlook is the most fundamental one. Without banishing selfish and impure thoughts from his mind, one is bound to be subjective and one-sided and incapable of correct implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line."

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DEPARTMENTALISM

Smash Departmentalism Vigorously and Foster Whole-Situation Concept Energetically

- The Party committee of Lanchow Railway Bureau strengthens whole-situation concept education for cadres and workers and unifies command and action on the basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought, thus giving an effective boost to development of revolution and production

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 15, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Lanchow, January 14, 1972) In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "It is imperative to encourage taking the whole situation into consideration," the Party committee of the Lanchow Railway Bureau pays attention to whole-situation concept education for cadres and workers in conducting ideological and political line education. The spirit of socialist coordination is developed. An effective boost is given to the rapid development of revolution and production. The annual plan for railway transportation last year was fulfilled 35 days ahead of schedule, the highest level reached since the bureau's establishment.

To strengthen Party leadership over economic work, the Party committee of the Lanchow Railway Bureau, with due regard for practical conditions of a relevant unit, aroused, in conducting line education, the leadership members at various levels to smash departmentalism energetically and foster the whole-situation concept vigorously and to unify command and action on the basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Shortly after the establishment of the Party committee, under the influence of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist enterprise-building line, some units showed departmentalism and a purely professional viewpoint. In formulating transportation plans, they one-sidedly laid stress on a unit's own production targets without paying close attention to transportation of priority cargo and without acting in close coordination with fraternal units.

To counter such a situation, the Party committee of the railway bureau held a study class on many occasions. Everyone was organized to conscientiously study books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works and repeatedly study Chairman Mao's teaching, "We must encourage taking the whole situation into consideration. Every Party member, every branch of work, every speech or act must be prompted by the interests of the whole Party. In no way should we act against such a principle." Liu Shao-ch'i's and other swindlers' crime of wrecking Party unity and solidarity was penetratingly criticized. The broad masses of cadres were enabled to raise their consciousness in the execution and defense of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and strengthen their whole-situation concept. Everyone said, "In our action, we must take into consideration the needs of the whole. In no way should we seek separate management and decentralization."

With the concept of the whole situation strengthened, the railway bureau and various units under it took the initiative to establish proper cooperative relations with fraternal units. Due to difficulties encountered in cargo loading and unloading, some factories and mines near the Yümen railway sub-bureau had many wagons tied up. This interfered with production and the initiative to organize labor forces to help with the unloading. In succession 8,000 or 9,000 trips were made by people to help factories and mines empty about 1,000 cars of their cargo. This assured the smooth progress of transportation. A spur was lent to production.

In the 4th quarter of last year, to insure the transportation of state-owned priority cargo, the revolutionary committee of the railway bureau demanded of the Wuhui railway sub-bureau a guarantee to make available empty cars for the transportation of priority goods. By arousing the masses and pooling mass wisdom and energy, Wuhui railway sub-bureau adopted such measures as making use of substitute cars, quick loading and unloading, increasing train speed to shorten travel time, etc. This not only assured the availability of empty cars for fraternal units but also made for the fulfillment of annual transportation production target 18 days ahead of schedule.

Recently, the Party committee of Lanchou Railway Bureau took the two revolutionary songs, "Internationale" and "Three Main Rules of Discipline and Eight Points for Attention," as important teaching texts in conducting ideological and political line education. The broad masses of cadres and workers were organized to associate practice in the study of Chairman Mao's teachings on strengthened discipline with a vigorous effort in singing of the two revolutionary songs. The broad masses of cadres and workers became more alive and radiant in their revolutionary spirit and enthusiastically vied with one another to shoulder heavy burdens for the revolution.

To raise transportation efficiency and speed up the operation of cars, the transportation workers of the T'ienshui railway station achieved three "advance arrangements": i.e., contacting the transportation and delivery personnel in advance to check on arrival and departure schedules and make proper preparations for loading and unloading; arriving at the railway station in advance to make an on-the-spot check to make proper arrangements for cargo handling spaces; to organize labor forces in advance as it would be better to keep men rather than trains waiting. Thus work efficiency was raised considerably. The train service workers, locomotive operators and workers, train inspectors and train supervisors strengthened their ties of coordination in a joint effort toward good discipline and proper production and operation schedules. From last year, the additional tonnage of goods hauled was equivalent to the capacity of over 660 freight cars. This contributed toward the support-national-construction effort.

To insure the fulfillment of transportation targets for state-owned priority goods, the Party committee of the Lanchou Railway Bureau organized and sent personnel to factories, mines and enterprises burdened with relatively heavy transportation tasks and neighboring people's communes to preach widely the great significance of a strengthened whole-situation concept. Meanwhile, investigations and studies were made to change the previous practice of a small

number of people shutting themselves up in their office to draw up plans. The main stations and sections having connections with factories and mines have now generally established a coordination system and set up joint transportation command groups under railway stations and factories and mines. In line with the principle of guaranteeing attention to important matters, taking care of matters of a general nature, making proper preparations and over-all arrangements, practical railway transportation plans were worked out. This made for the combination of production with transportation and marketing.

In Tinghsi Station which was burdened with heavy transportation tasks, the railway, highway, transportation, banking and other departments in the past managed their own affairs without acting in coordination and had their own systems and regulations with a restraining effect on one another. This posed great difficulties on the transportation units. Much manpower was wasted. Transportation schedules also suffered. Later, at the Tinghsi railway station a joint area transportation leading group was established represented by railway, highway, transportation, banking and other units, which undertook to handle all transportation procedures. A saving was effected in manpower, material and financial resources. Great convenience was given transportation units. A brand-new picture appeared in the field of railway transportation. The highest level for loading and unloading in history was reached. By October 21 last year, the annual cargo transportation and delivery target was fulfilled.

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Properly Handle Relations between a Part and the Whole

- Party committee of Coal Mining and Geological Machine Works of Chenchiang conducts line education -

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao Jan. 15, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Nanking, Jan. 14) In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "We must encourage taking the whole situation into consideration," the Party committee of the Coal Mining and Geological Machine Works of Chenchiang, Kiangsu province, has unfolded factory-wide line education focussing on relations between a part and the whole. Whole-situation concept of the broad masses of Party members and workers is strengthened. For over several tens of geological prospecting teams in the country, drilling tools and prospecting and surveying appliances and instruments and spare parts totalling over 600 tons are provided. Whole sets of prospecting equipment are made available for coal fields south of the Yangtze River.

At the end of the year before last, the upper-level authorities demanded of this works the trial-production and production in quantity of whole sets of geological prospecting equipment urgently needed for the coal fields south of the Yangtze River, in addition to a continuous supply of prospecting parts under contract. The broad masses of cadres and people were elated at a chance to contribute to the mining of the coal fields south of the Yangtze River. But some individuals held that for a factory already committed to a heavy workload in manufacturing machine parts, it simply could not fit any new commitment into its production schedules. Some others stressed the lack of raw and other materials, equipment not available in complete sets and other difficulties. To counter such a situation, the Party committee of the works organized in time "a squad" of the Party committee to conscientiously study Chairman Mao's various teachings such as "develop mining." A full discussion was conducted in relation to facts of two-line struggle in production. Everyone came to realize that to stress the peculiar characteristics of a factory in disregard of the whole situation was a manifestation of departmentalism and a great barrier to the firm implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and that they must foster a whole-situation concept. With an eye to the relations between a part and the whole, the Party committee further organized the broad masses of Party members and people to conscientiously study books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works. Everyone's consciousness in the implementation of Chairman Mao's line was enhanced. Under the guidance of the line for unity and victory of the 9th Party National Congress, they energetically plunged into the battle for large-scale production of geological prospecting equipment, their minds dominated by revolution as a whole.

The 1st workshop of this factory committed itself mainly to the manufacture of drills and water pumps. But the handling of over 400 kinds of spare parts posed problems that had yet to be solved. Should those of the workshop stretch their arms to higher levels and rely on the state or should they rely on their own resources and launch an enterprise amidst hardship? The Party committee of the factory bore firmly in mind Chairman Mao's teaching, "Every Party member, every branch of work, every speech or act must be prompted by the interests of the whole Party. In no way should we act against such a principle." Penetrating line education was unfolded

continuously to raise the whole-situation concept on the part of the broad masses of workers. Lacking raw and other materials, they vigorously made use of odds and ends and discards. Where difficulties were encountered in turning out massive parts, they adopted the method of ants gnawing at a bone by energetically introducing technical innovations.

From last year, over 100 innovation items were introduced. Many key problems were solved. When steel-casting blanks were sent up to the factory, the great intensity of labor rendered timely processing impossible. By overstepping lines separating workshops, groups and work specifications, they organized the workers of the whole factory to act in coordination. The sheet metal soldering group of the 4th workshop of this factory assumed the concrete task of producing 30 drilling rigs. Every rig weighing 4 and a half tons involves the drilling of over 1,260 eyelets and the fixing of more than 400 rivets. It was a very demanding technical job. Yet this group had not more than one single old drilling machine on hand. Its members improved on their tools and raised work efficiency over ten-fold. Thanks to the help of fraternal shifts and groups, they at last successfully trial-produced and fulfilled the drilling rig production target three months ahead of schedule.

In strict observance of the principle of giving the state priority over an area, the Party committee of this factory tried every means to assure the fulfillment of state targets where there was a clash between partial and general interests. The 3rd workshop is a repair and maintenance unit. To solve the problem of lack of equipment, the factory demanded the workshop to produce its own equipment. But the manufacture of its own equipment clashed with the fulfillment of state plans as far as labor and processing efficiency were concerned. The secretary of the Party committee personally went to the workshop to hold a study class and call various types of forums. All of the participants studied together Chairman Mao's teaching, "Communist Party members must understand the principle of subordinating partial interests to general needs." The broad masses of Party members and workers of this workshop were enabled to raise consciousness in execution of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. With flying colors, they fulfilled the state plans. Meanwhile, full play was given to the potentialities of equipment in a shock effort to turn out various types of equipment required by the factory.

In June last year, a unit from another area requested this factory to manufacture a big lead screw. Such a big lead screw had never been manufactured by the factory before. It involved a complicated design and a high degree of precision. At that time, the factory was being put under great work pressure. Should such an assignment be accepted or not? The Party committee understood that the unit needed the processing of this part to insure the manufacture of a new product in support of a big battle in mining. Therefore, the factory overcame its difficulties and applied its largest lathe to the manufacture of the big lead screw. Due to the difficult nature of the job and the great amount of time involved, assignments originally allotted to this lathe piled up. At that time, some individuals were afraid that the factory might fail to fulfill its own production target.

On several occasions, they tried to stop working on the big lead screw to have the factory's own target fulfilled first. The leading members of the Party committee personally consulted with the workers and technical personnel. With thinking unified and awareness heightened, they saw clearly the relations between a single chess piece and a whole game. Everyone of the workers thought out ways and means to strengthen planned allocation of work and raise work efficiency. The processing job for the big lead screw was completed. Meanwhile, the original assignments allotted to this lathe were also fulfilled in time.

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STEEL PRODUCTION

Many Enterprises Help Expand Big Northeast China Iron and Steel Centers

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jan. 19, 1972)

nearly one thousand factories and other enterprises have cooperated in a socialist spirit to help build projects at anshan and penchi, two big iron and steel centres in northeast china's liaoning province. they are implementing the great principle of "taking steel as the key link" in developing industry, under the leadership of the liaoning provincial committee of the chinese communist party and the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee.

the two iron and steel centres in the past two years have built, expanded or reconstructed seven big iron mines, 11 mines producing subsidiary raw materials, five ore dressing plants and four sintering plants. they have also made appropriate expansion or reconstruction of nearly one hundred projects for iron and steel making, steel rolling and machinery repairs. all these projects were undertaken by the people of liaoning province with the help of departments concerned in various parts of the country.

in 1971, output of the major products -- steel, pig iron, rolled steel and ore -- was the highest in the history of these two centres and a good number of new varieties of rolled steel were turned out. this contributed to the country's socialist construction.

the anshan and penchi iron and steel companies are among the earliest built in china. they were expanded and reconstructed during the first five-year plan (1953 to 1957). under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, considerable production advances were made in the past decade and more. however, interference by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi before the great proletarian cultural revolution caused many weak links. mining lagged behind, machinery repairs fell short of need and ore extraction, dressing and sintering were not coordinated in a smooth line of production.

the liaoning provincial committee of the chinese communist party and the provincial revolutionary committee decided to concentrate on technical transformation of the two centres. this required large amounts of metallurgical and mining machinery and equipment, some of which would be difficult to build. the committees therefore organized different branches of industry and trades to turn out the machinery and equipment. the penchi iron and steel company planned to add two big ore sintering machines which needed 1,200 pieces of equipment. more than twenty factories and mines in shenyang, luta, anshan, penchi and chinchow were mobilized to produce the equipment which they made in good time. the two ore sintering machines went into operation on july 1, 1971 and another is due to start soon.

the shenyang electrical machinery plant, which was assigned to produce big electric motors for anshan and penchi, needed cables. the shenyang electric cable plant was assigned by the municipal department concerned to meet the order and did so in only seven days although the task ordinarily takes about two months.

the shenyang mining machinery plant sent workers, cadres and technicians to make investigations in mines at anshan and penchi on several occasions last year so as to raise the quality of its products. combining designing with operation and manufacture, the plant turned out for anshan and penchi last year a dozen new types of ore dressing equipment including a 18-square-metre vacuum magnetic filter, a 12-square-metre magnetic separator and a steel-cable belt separator. in all, metallurgical and mining machinery totalling tens of thousands of tons was manufactured in the past two years by nearly 1,000 factories.

commercial workers in the province provided useful service for the reconstruction projects at anshan and penchi. they organized service groups or mobile teams to go to construction sites for the convenience of the builders. workers in stores, groceries, barber shops, restaurants, tailoring shops and shoe mending shops at anshan organized 180 such groups or teams. restaurant workers set up additional shops at the construction sites of blast furnaces and mines at anshan. many workers' wives organized tailoring groups to make and mend clothes for the builders.

the energetic support of the people was a great encouragement to the workers, cadres and technicians. they worked enthusiastically to ensure that the reconstructed projects would go into operation as soon as possible. construction of the waitoushan iron mine at penchi was started before the great proletarian cultural revolution but the project went ahead slowly due to the influence of liu shao-chi's revisionist line. later the workers, cadres and technicians in more than one year of hard work, levelled three hill tops, stripped rocks totalling 3 million tons, laid more than 100 kilometres of pipes and built a 20-kilometre railway spur line across hills. in addition, main workshops for the ore dressing plant covering a total floor space of more than 80,000 square metres were built. this big iron mine has now been completed in the main.

MACHINE-BUILDING INDUSTRY

Northeast China Province Expands Machine-Building Industry

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jan. 19, 1972)

liaoning province in northeast china is fast becoming a machine-building centre of china. it supplies the state with an increasing amount and variety of equipment as the workers, cadres and technicians develop the industry at high speed under the guidance of chairman mao's principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts."

the province's machine-building industry overfulfilled the 1971 state plan. total output value surpassed that of 1970 by 15.3 per cent. increases from 20 to 30 per cent were registered for major products, including equipment for the petroleum industry and transportation, boilers for general industrial use, optical instruments and equipment for mining and ore dressing. more than 200 varieties of new products were trial-produced in 1971.

many machinery plants in liaoning were out-dated, unduly big and foreign-modelled. the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi advocated the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace and held the workers back from making technical innovations and improving backward products copied from abroad. this also hindered the development of the industry in the province.

following chairman mao's teaching "break down foreign conventions and follow our own road in developing industry", the machine-building workers, cadres and technicians during the great proletarian cultural revolution criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and launched a mass movement to make technical innovations and improve out-dated equipment and products.

the talien diesel engine plant used to make imitations of foreign products of the 1930's. the workers and technicians in the past few years have improved the designs and made three new types of diesel engines. these new engines are lighter and smaller, have more horsepower and consume less diesel oil. the newly designed 22-h.p. engine weighs only 200 kilogrammes whereas its prototype of the same capacity weighed 550 kilogrammes. it has 710 parts of 340 specifications as against the 1,009 parts of 519 specifications of its prototype. this new product alone enables the plant to save the state 1,400 tons of pig iron, rolled steel and non-ferrous metals in a year.

the shenyang heavy machinery plant organized designing teams to go to the mines to canvass the opinions of the miners. the result was a number of advanced machines for transportation designed to suit local conditions.

in all, the provincial machine-building industry has improved and put into production 439 products since the cultural revolution began.

in the course of improving their products, the workers have adhered to chairman mao's teaching "we must break away from convention and adopt as many advanced techniques as possible in order to build our country into a powerful modern socialist state in not too long a historical period." they raised technical levels by widely adopting silicon controlled rectifiers, fluidics, hydraulic transmission and other new techniques and applying such new materials as powder metallurgy, nodular cast iron and plastics for engineering use and some new technologies including precision forging, cold extrusion and cold upsetting.

the coking equipment made by the talien industrial wagons plant for large iron and steel enterprises was very heavy and clumsy. the plant adopted the advanced technique of hydraulic transmission instead of mechanical transmission and produced similar equipment that was more than ten tons lighter and more efficient.

in recent years, the workers and technicians have used advanced techniques to design and manufacture many new products, including adjustable speed lathes with silicon controlled rectifiers, lathes with steel ball stepless speed variators, auto-genous mills and permanent magnetic vacuum filters. in the past, the province could not produce large or medium-sized tractors, lorries, cinema projectors, precision surveying instruments and super-high vacuum equipment. these are now all in production.

with the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, the workers and technicians turn out machinery themselves to equip their factories. the shenyang no. 3 machine tools plant was a small unit with dozens of workers before liberation and produced only parts for bicycles and wheelbarrows. under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the plant has grown steadily since liberation. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers and technicians seriously studied chairman mao's philosophic thinking and used materialist dialectics to guide their technical innovations and promote production. the plant carried out 1,500 technical innovations in 1970 and raised the efficiency of equipment. it fulfilled the 1970 state plan a quarter ahead of schedule with total value double that of the previous year. by relying on their own efforts, the workers manufactured about 100 special kinds of equipment last year to make more big multi-spindle lathes for the state. output of the lathes in 1971 outstripped the total turned out from 1961 to 1970. many enterprises raised their levels of mechanization and automation and promoted production by their own efforts.

MICROBIOLOGY

China's Progress in Applied Microbiology

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 20, 1972)

china's recent advances in applied microbiology by the worker-peasant masses and scientists and technicians were made under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

micro-organisms are now extensively used in china's industrial and agricultural production, health and medicine and other fields. the main four classes of micro-organisms now used are bacteria, actinomycetes, saccharomycetes and molds. like animals and plants, they contain protein, fat, sugar, poly-vitamins, nucleic acid and certain microelements. they exist in great variety and quantity, are widespread and multiply rapidly. they have an active metabolism and are variable. all these characteristics provide a good condition for their more extensive use.

mass scientific experiments in applied microbiology are undertaken in more than 20 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions of china. fermented pig-feed produced from micro-organisms has been popularized in agriculture and animal husbandry. varieties of insecticides, veterinary drugs, bacterial fertilizer, farm antibiotics and plant hormones have been trial-produced from micro-organisms in many parts of china. enzyme preparation has become a new industry in china. micro-organisms are now being more widely applied in the food, leather, textile, petroleum, chemical, metallurgic and other light and heavy industries and in the treatment of industrial wastes. dozens of antibiotics have been trial-produced with micro-organisms in medicine and variety is growing. medicines and vaccines are produced with micro-organisms having special medical effect for some diseases.

enzymes are prepared by catalytic action of protein micro-organisms. several years ago, factories in wuhsi of kiangsu province and some other places in china could make only one or two products from enzymes. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers and scientific personnel criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi such as the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace and the slavish comprador philosophy. they broke with foreign bourgeois conventions and boldly made scientific experiments and technological break-throughs. this accelerated the production of enzymes. such work is now done in peking, shanghai, tientsin, shenyang, kwangchow, kunming and some other cities. dozens of products are being produced and trial-produced. an application of the preparation to sugar refinery, food, wine, textile, leather, printing and dyeing and other industries has increased the production efficiency and quality of the products, improved working conditions, saved grain, fuel, acid and soda and other raw materials and enlarged the varieties. industrial waste which is harmful to city sanitation and farmland has been turned into agricultural fertilizer by use of an enzyme process.

application of "920", "702", "5406" and other hormones and bacterial fertilizers made of micro-organisms in shanghai, kwangtung and hunan has led to greater yields of rice, wheat, cotton and other crops.

chinese workers, herdsmen, veterinarians and scientific workers joined efforts to trial-produce a vaccine against brucellosis which is harmful to people and cattle. wide-ranging tests show the new vaccine to be very satisfactory.

micro-organisms have also been used to make many other farm bacterial insecticides and antibiotics including the borer-killing and other kinds of bacillus, kasugamycin and blasticidin-s. experience shows that bacterial insecticides compare favourably with chemical insecticides because their source is plentiful and they are easy to make and are not harmful to people and cattle. there are good prospects for using them more widely.

medical workers and poor and lower-middle peasants put their heads together and utilized micro-organisms to turn out a new medicine, named "920". clinical use proves that it is highly effective in healing wounds and burns and treating ulcers and skin diseases. a dozen or so other new antibiotics have been made of micro-organisms.

records show that china began to use micro-organisms in production several thousand years ago. since the founding of new china and particularly since 1958 scientific experiments in this respect have been made in many parts of the country under the guidance of chairman mao's instruction "do away with all fetishes and superstitions and emancipate the mind" and the party's general line for building socialism.

however, interference by liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line kept research on and use of micro-organisms shrouded in mystery, with only a few specialists taking part. little progress was made in this period.

people criticized this during the great proletarian cultural revolution. they conducted scientific experiments in connection with production and achieved significant advances in just a few years.

three-in-one combination scientific experimental groups were widely organized in factories, mines and rural people's communes, drawing in workers, peasants, cadres and scientific workers. more than 3,000 shops using methods of their own devising to make microscopic products have been set up by people's communes and production brigades in east china's chekiang province. last year they turned out 4,500 tons of bacterial insecticides and fertilizers. peipiao county in northeast china's liaoning province in the past year or so has produced more than 10 kinds of microscopic products of which the bacterial fertilizers can meet 60 per cent of its own need.

ACUPUNCTURAL ANESTHESIA

Anesthesia by a Single Needle in Pulmonary Resection

- by Peking Tuberculosis Research Institute

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 19, 1972)

the peking tuberculosis research institute recently wrote an article on how it gained experience in acupuncture anesthesia. it gradually raised its skill through practice and succeeded in conducting anesthesia by a single needle in pulmonary resection.

the article entitled "anesthesia by a single needle in pulmonary resection" follows:

our great leader chairman mao teaches: "chinese medicine and pharmacology are a great treasure-house, and efforts should be made to explore them and raise them to a higher level." in the light of this teaching, chinese medical workers have created acupuncture anesthesia, a completely new method of anesthesia, in the course of popularizing traditional chinese acupuncture treatment. the anesthetic effect is caused by needling certain acupuncture points on a patient's body to make him insensible to pain while remaining fully conscious during a surgical operation. it does not require complicated apparatus or a heavy dose of anesthetics. only one or few needles are inserted at specific acupuncture points on a patient's limbs, ears, nose or neck. analgesia follows after a period of inducement and stimulation by twirling the needles.

the chinese labouring people have used acupuncture to treat various diseases since ancient times. advancing from treatment by acupuncture to acupuncture anesthesia is a leap forward in the development of the science of acupuncture in china. this anesthesia method is easy to use, safe and effective. it is suitable for the cities and countryside and under war-time conditions. after an operation the patient does not suffer from dizziness, nausea, distention of the abdomen or other unfavourable side reactions. it is especially suitable in performing operations on patients with poor functioning of the liver or kidneys or those who are over-sensitive to anesthetics.

it has been well received by patients because they can move about and take food shortly or immediately after operation, and, in general, regain their health more rapidly.

up to the end of 1970, 400,000 patients in different parts of china had been operated on under acupuncture anesthesia.

our research institute has administered acupuncture anesthesia in surgical operations for six years. we have performed pulmonary resections on 450 occasions with a 98 per cent rate of success. guided by mao tsetung thought and through repeated practice, we at the institute have achieved increasingly better effect in acupuncture anesthesia and reduced the number of needles required. acupuncture anesthesia has been raised to higher levels.

we achieved initial success in pulmonary resection under acupuncture anesthesia in 1965 after studying the experience of other institutions. since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1966 chairman mao's revolutionary line on health work has taken deeper root in the people's thinking and the clinical application and scientific research in acupuncture anesthesia in our institute have been raised to a higher level.

when we began to apply acupuncture anesthesia for lung operations, we inserted as many as 40 needles on the patient's limbs and four persons were occupied with the job. we thought the more the needles the better the effect. however, practice showed that more insertions did not necessarily mean better effect. after careful study we recognized that acupuncture can produce anesthetic effect mainly because the reaction to needling brings into play the positive factors in the human organism to resist stimulation from outside, with the result that pain is alleviated or stopped altogether. we also found that needling at some acupuncture points was less effective in alleviating pain while needling at others produced a feeling of irritation or had other bad side-effects in the patient. owing to the bad results from the needling at these auxiliary acupuncture points, the effects of needling at the major ones could not be brought into full play. therefore we did away with some auxiliary points and got better results.

a patient felt an acute pain in the incision following an operation in which a general anesthesia had been applied. even morphine failed to alleviate his pain. we gave him acupuncture treatment at a few selected points and his pain stopped quickly. this showed that needling at just a few points could alleviate pain. so we decided to reduce the number of insertions still further.

in inducing insensibility to pain, we twirled the needles in the upper and lower limbs of the side with the diseased part instead of doing it on all four limbs simultaneously. the effects were about the same. we thus inserted 16 needles only, cutting the number of insertions by a half. subsequently we applied only 12 needles after careful selection. this improved the effect and only two acupuncturists were needed for an operation.

chairman mao teaches: "in the fields of the struggle for production and scientific experiment, mankind makes constant progress and nature undergoes constant change; they never remain at the same level." in the light of this teaching, we made further experiments, based on the application of only 12 needles. we launched a mass campaign for the experiments with all staff members taking part. we selected and verified the effect of acupuncture points, set by set and one by one. after half a year of practice and summing up experience, we were able to use only two needles in inducing insensibility to pain for a lung operation. this was a step forward in the technique of acupuncture anesthesia.

later, by drawing on the experience of a medical unit of the people's liberation army in deep insertion, we explored the possibility of inducing insensibility to pain for a lung operation by deep insertion with a single needle to involve two points at the same time.

in line with chairman mao's great teaching: "if you want to know the taste of a pear, you must change the pear by eating it yourself", after repeated experiments on

ourselves, we finally succeeded in applying anesthesia by a single needle in a pulmonary resection operation. since june 1970 we have successfully performed more than 100 lung operations with the patient under acupuncture anesthesia produced by only one needle. later we learned the advanced experience of some other hospitals and performed lung operations by needling a point in the ear, in the neck or in the nose to produce anesthesia.

using a single needle to induce anesthetic effect has many advantages, but it still cannot produce complete insensibility to pain or do away with uncomfortable feelings as a result of visceral traction. therefore the patient sometimes has to be given medicine to overcome these effects. in certain cases, the results of the operations were not so good as expected. all this shows that we have not yet completely mastered the laws of acupuncture anesthesia and therefore we have to continue to tackle it theoretically in order to do our share in scaling the peak of medical science.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

More Electrification for North China Province Countryside

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Jan. 20, 1972)

at present, 63 per cent of the people's communes and 41 per cent of the production brigades of shansi province in north china have electricity, thanks to the application of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. three times as many small hydro-electric power stations, thermal power stations, high tension transmission lines, transformer stations and other power projects were put into operation in 1971 as in 1970.

this helped the province mechanize farming and develop local industry. the countryside used at least twice as much power in 1971 as in 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution. large tracts of irrigated land have been added and a number of communes and brigades now reap from 3.75 tons to 6 tons of grain per hectare.

this is the result of concerted efforts by power workers and poor and lower-middle peasants under the leadership of party organizations at all levels. they conscientiously studied marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist trash such as "experts should run factories" peddled by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. tsochuan county in taihang mountains relied on its

own efforts and combined modern methods with methods of its devising in setting up small hydro-electric power stations that benefited 140 production brigades. juicheng county used new techniques to send electricity to remote mountain villages. the province's power bureau held on-the-spot meetings on the two counties to sum up and popularize their experience. this touched off a mass campaign throughout the province to set up small power stations. yicheng county relied on the collective economy of people's communes and brigades to set up a power grid throughout the countryside within half a year.

TRUCK TRANSPORTATION

Chairman Mao's Philosophic Thinking Guides Truck Transport

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 18, 1972)

an article by a shanghai 150-ton platform truck transportation group describes how the crew apply chairman mao's philosophic thinking to resolve all sorts of contradictions on their trips. entitled "chairman mao's philosophic thinking guides us in our advance", it is carried in the 1971 13th issue of the journal "red flag". excerpts follow:

our group was set up during the great proletarian cultural revolution to transport big pieces of equipment to major projects in different parts of the country. for this purpose, shanghai workers manufactured the 150-ton platform truck 14 metres long and three metres wide. we regard it as an honour to drive these trucks. we see the rapid speed of socialist construction in our country from the big pieces of machinery we transport.

the eight members of our group formerly drove small trucks carrying small items on smooth city roads. now we drive big platform trucks loaded with big pieces of equipment weighing between 100 and 200 tons. we cross mountains, bridges and steep slopes and drive on narrow roads most of the time. we are faced with many difficulties. on what should we rely to overcome difficulties? we rely on the study of chairman mao's philosophic thinking. it gives us the motive power to drive our trucks well and illuminates our advance.

transport workers must be familiar with road conditions. but what is our situation? we go across the length and breadth of the country and often drive on unfamiliar roads. how can this contradiction be resolved? chairman mao says that correct decisions stem from correct judgements, and correct judgements stem from a thorough and necessary reconnaissance and from pondering on and piecing together the data of various kinds gathered through reconnaissance. we realize that the principle for fighting applies for transport as well. without thorough and necessary reconnaissance of the

terrain and road surface, we cannot work out a correct transport plan. so whenever we arrive at a place we always do "reconnaissance" first and observe the road surface, bridges, terrain, the quality of soil and gradients. we work hard to grasp such first-hand data.

when we were carrying a machine weighing more than 100 tons somewhere in northwest china one time, we had to pass a dangerous place the local people call "the cliff of the king of hell". on one side of the road are steep cliffs and on the other is a gorge dozens of feet below. local poor and lower-middle peasants and drivers described the road to us, which is mid-way up the mountain. the rocks on the mountain are badly weathered and big chunks break off if there is strong vibration. trucks have overturned there on many occasions. we invited them to be our guides to help us determine where the biggest number of weathered rocks were and the point of greatest danger. after careful "reconnaissance", we drove cautiously and steadily. we finally passed by the "the cliff of the king of hell" and got the equipment to the destination.

the examination of terrain and road surface can provide important information for making correct judgement. but this is not all. the contradictions in things do not always manifest themselves fully under any one set of circumstances. chairman mao teaches: "people engaged in changing reality are usually subject to numerous limitations; they are limited not only by existing scientific and technological conditions but also by the development of the objective process itself and the degree to which this process has become manifest (the aspects and the essence of the objective process have not yet been fully revealed)." acting on chairman mao's teaching, we tried in the course of "reconnaissance" to find those phenomena most capable of reflecting the essence of the matter. in fighting, it is easy to find the enemy's pillboxes but difficult to find his bunkers, and "fire reconnaissance" will expose the essential state of the enemy. in order to avoid accidents according to this principle, we generally do an empty run on the most complicated and perilous sections so as to reveal the problems and adopt corresponding measures in advance to deal with them.

once we were assigned to transport some big equipment urgently needed at a worksite somewhere in the northeast. it was the dead of winter and the land was ice-bound. you could hardly see road apart from gully. the whole trip covered 110 kilometres, including four mountain crossings. we studied the terrain and the road surface and came to the conclusion that slippery roads were the main contradiction. but we did not know what other concrete contradictions we might encounter. we did an empty run to understand the road conditions and how our truck would respond on the ice-bound road. we had to work out a fairly safe route that ensured enough friction between the tyres and the road surface so that we could control the truck over slippery places. we pooled our wisdom and adopted a series of concrete measures that helped us reach our destination in time.

"reconnaissance" can only expose the contradictions and enable us to recognize them. but this does not mean that the contradictions are resolved. to resolve objective contradictions, it is highly important to integrate revolutionary spirit with a scientific approach.

chairman mao teaches: "in given conditions, each of the two contradictory aspects transforms itself into its opposite." our task is to "accelerate the transformation of things and achieve the goal of revolution" on the basis of adequate knowledge of the contradictions. the following are some of our gains in accelerating the transformation of things after studying chairman mao's philosophic thinking.

the loading apparatus we carries on our truck is light, while the big equipment we have to load weighs 100 tons. they are a pair of contradictions. chairman mao teaches: "in war, battles can only be fought one by one and the enemy forces can only be destroyed one by one. factories can only be built one by one. the peasants can only plough the land plot by plot. the same is even true of eating a meal. strategically, we take the eating of a meal lightly -- we know we can finish it. but actually we eat it mouthful by mouthful. it is impossible to swallow an entire banquet in one gulp. this is known as a piecemeal solution. in military parlance, it is called wiping out the enemy forces one by one." this teaching of chairman mao's enlightened us. when we were first assigned to carry a piece of 130-ton equipment, we had no big crane hoist. how could we load it? we adopted the method of a "piecemeal solution" and "wiping out the enemy forces one by one". we first used a jack pump to raise one end of the equipment and put round steel tubes under it. then we raised another end and again put some steel tubes under it. thus we raised the equipment and then used windlass to move it on the "sliding block" of steel tubes inch by inch. we finally loaded the equipment on our platform truck. when we brought the equipment to the construction site, we used the same method to unload it. the equipment is heavy but when you deal with it bit by bit, it becomes lighter. when we moved the equipment inch by inch with a windlass, the sliding motion changed a heavy load into a light one. by doing so, the disadvantages of our loading apparatus for handling the equipment as a whole became advantageous with regard to handling each part. through practice we have accumulated some experience and grasped the laws governing loading and can handle heavy items as if they were light ones.

the fixed carrying capacity of the truck is in contradiction with the weight of specially big equipment. our platform truck can only carry a little more than 100 tons of equipment. but we were once assigned to move a blast furnace with a five-metre radius, 34-metre height and 280-ton weight. the weight was double the carrying capacity of the truck, the length 2.5 times that of the truck and the width nearly three times. how could we load and move such a bulk?

chairman mao teaches: "in his endeavour to win a war, a military man cannot overstep the limitations imposed by the material conditions; within these limitations, however, he can and must strive for victory. the stage of action for a military man is built upon objective material conditions, but on that stage he can direct the performance of many a drama, full of sound and colour, power and grandeur." we had no platform truck in the early post-liberation period and had to transport big equipment by putting several drays together. after 1958, we used 20-ton platform trucks to transport

40 or 50 tons of equipment and 60-ton trucks to transport nearly 100 tons of equipment. using chairman mao's philosophic thinking to sum up past practical experience helped us recognize that limited material conditions can be used to the full so long as man's initiative is brought into full play on the basis of knowing and grasping objective laws.

on the basis of this principle, we adopted measures by adding a trailer of a certain length and width to our platform truck. this resolved the contradictions between the weight of the freight and the limited carrying capacity of the truck. thus we are able to move a 280-ton blast furnace on a 150-ton platform truck.

the load an ordinary bridge can sustain may contradict the weight of the big equipment loaded on a big platform truck. one time, we were assigned to carry a big piece of equipment which weighed more than 120 tons. we had to cross 16 bridges, each of which could only sustain 13 tons on a truck and 60 tons on a crawler tractor. could our platform truck with 120 tons of equipment safely pass over these bridges? we thought that a thorough investigation of the contradiction had to be made to arrive at a correct conclusion.

chairman mao teaches: "when we look at a thing, we must examine its essence and treat its appearance merely as an usher at the threshold, and once we cross the threshold, we must grasp the essence of the thing; this is the only reliable and scientific method of analysis." we analysed the reason why a crawler tractor with a 60-ton load could pass over a bridge that could only sustain a truck carrying 13 tons. this was because the contact surface of the crawler tractor wheels with the bridge surface was larger than in the case of the truck wheels. our big platform truck is long and wide with 56 tyres, and the contact surface of its wheels with the bridge surface is three times larger than that of the crawler tractor. therefore, the pressure per unit area on the bridge given by our truck carrying 150 tons and a crawler tractor with 60 tons is approximately the same. the pressure sustained by the bridge surface is related to the speed of the travelling vehicle. when it goes slowly and steadily, it can reduce the pressure on the bridge caused by heavy vibration. on-the-spot investigations showed that the structure of the surfaces, piers, heads and arches of these bridges was quite strong.

analysis thus indicated that a big platform truck carrying more than 100 tons could safely pass over a bridge that sustains a crawler tractor carrying 60 tons.

on second thought, we recognized that since we were doing an important job assigned to us by the party and chairman mao, we must guarantee complete safety. so we asked the leadership and people in the places our platform truck would have to pass through for help. they reinforced some bridges that were not so strong in structure. we managed to fulfil our task smoothly.

we have driven our big truck to some 18 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions over the past few years by overcoming one difficulty after another. we draw this conclusion from our experience: chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line is our life-blood and the proletarian world outlook is our steering wheel.

MOTOR ROADS

More Roads Built on Southwest China Kweichow Plateau

(NCNA-English Kweiyang, Jan. 20, 1972)

kweichow plateau in southwest china, so cut by folds of mountains and swift flowing rivers that it was described as a land without three levelled miles in a row, now has motor roads leading to every county and 92 per cent of its districts. there is motor transport even in mountain areas crisscrossed by ridges and gullies.

the total mileage of roads before liberation was just over 1,900 kilometres. with most of the counties lacking roads, the people were hard put to buy what they needed and prices were high and grain and sideline produce could not be sent out. oppression by the kuomintang reactionaries and exploitation by extortionate merchants added to their poverty. for instance, they had to give 5 kilogrammes of rice in exchange for half a kilogramme of salt.

after liberation chairman mao called on workers to defy difficulties and build roads to help minority nationalities. road builders and people in this multi-national area warmly responded to the call. road mileage soon reached more than 13,000 kilometres.

work has gone on at an even faster pace since the great proletarian cultural revolution. the party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels in the province guided the people in implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line. this has brought their revolutionary spirit of hard struggle into fuller play. by the end of 1971, the road mileage topped 23,000 kilometres, which was twelve times the figure before liberation. from the provincial capital to the historic revolutionary city of tsunyi, and from the heart of the miao mountains in the south to the wumeng mountainous regions in the north, the province is linked by roads.

communist party members and workers, poor and lower-middle peasants who are road builders carry forward the glorious revolutionary tradition of the chinese workers' and peasants' red army in fighting hard in the interest of the people. they have turned many of the winding paths through which the red army passed on its long march, into broad roads.

in tsunyi county where the historic tsunyi meeting was held, there used to be only four roads totalling 216 kilometres for use by motor vehicles. since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution, 110 roads have been built totalling more than 1,200 kilometres. the road builders and other workers and poor and lower-middle peasants worked with this spirit: "the red army fears not the trials of a distant march". most of the 121 people's communes in the county now have motor traffic.

chihshui county, through which the chinese workers' and peasants' red army led by chairman mao passed on the long march, is in a mountain area that had no

motor roads. the people were determined after liberation to improve the mountain area and built a road to link it with the provincial highway.

during the proletarian cultural revolution, under the unified leadership of the party organizations and the revolutionary committees at various levels, they planned to open a 99-kilometre new road linking most of the mountain area. the work involved cutting through hilltops and building bridges across gorges. the road was opened to traffic in 1970.

relying on their own efforts and starting with improvised methods, the people made the best possible use of the material to hand, on the principle of building more roads with less money. located in the anlung puyi and miao autonomous county in southwest kweichow province, the sayu region is a fertile area over 1,000 metres above sea level. it abounds in coal, iron, timber, tea, medicinal herbs and other products. poor communications facilities left these natural resources little explored. the daily necessities and manufactured goods needed in the locality were hard to get. the people were determined to build a road under the guidance of the party's line of unity for victory in 1969. wu cheng-chung, deputy chairman of the regional revolutionary committee, took the lead in surveying the route. other committee members followed suit and joined the commune members at the worksite. by concerted efforts they overcame difficulties in surveying and designing. in three months they completed the 23-kilometre highway that involved 280,000 cubic metres of earth and stone work, over twenty culverts and five bridges. this made the region easily accessible and spurred trade.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

On Behalf of Albanian Party and Government and Comrades Enver Hoxha and Mehmet Shehu, Ambassador Robo Expresses Condolences on Comrade Chen Yi's Death

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 20, 1972)

albanian ambassador to china comrade xhorxhi robo saw vice-minister of foreign affairs comrade chiao kuan-hua a few days ago to express condolences on the death of comrade chen yi.

comrade xhorxhi robo said, "on behalf of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, the government of the people's republic of albania, comrade enver hoxha, comrade mehmet shehu, and other leading comrades of the party and state, i express sympathy to the central committee of the communist party of china, the state council of the people's republic of china and the chinese people's liberation army as well as to the wife and family of comrade chen yi on the death of comrade chen yi, vice-premier of the state council and foreign minister of the people's republic of china. our party and people, like the chinese party and people, grieved over the death of comrade chen yi who was a glorious son of the chinese communist party and the chinese people and a friend of the albanian people. we are convinced that you will transform grief into strength and push further ahead the socialist construction in china."

on behalf of the chinese party and government, comrade chiao kuan-hua expressed heartfelt gratitude to the albanian party and government, comrade enver hoxha, comrade mehmet shehu and other leading comrades of albania for their sympathy as conveyed by comrade xhorxhi robo.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australia-China Society Students Tour to China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 19, 1972)

a 21-member australia-china society students tour to china led by james a. bacon arrived here by train today.

the australian friends were welcomed at the railway station by leading members of organizations concerned, including yueh tai-heng, hsi chen-huan, chu kun and ling shou-hsien.

the australia-china society students tour arrived in china on january 5. before coming to peking, it visited kwangchow, shanghai, shenyang, anshan, tangshan and shashihyu.

yueh tai-heng, a leading member of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the australian friends.

CHINA AND BURMA

Central Committee of Communist Party of Burma Sends Message of Condolence on Comrade Chen Yi's Death

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 19, 1972)

the central committee of the communist party of burma sent a message on january 12 to the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing condolences on the passing away of comrade chen yi.

the message says: "we have learnt with deep grief of the demise on january 6 of comrade chen yi, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and minister of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china.

"the death of comrade chen yi has bereft us of a comrade-in-arms in our international struggle against imperialism, reaction of various countries and modern revisionism.

"in all his life, comrade chen yi was loyal to marxism, leninism and mao tsetung thought.

"comrade chen yi always stood on the side of the chinese people and the people throughout the world."

the message says: "under the leadership of the communist party of china headed by chairman mao tsetung, comrade chen yi shouldered the duties entrusted to him and achieved many successes.

"therefore, comrade chen yi devoted his life in the best way to the cause of the chinese people and the people the world over. eternal glory to comrade chen yi exclamation"

CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF CHEN YI

Political Parties, Mass Organizations and Friendly Personages of Various Countries and Regions Mourn Over Death of Comrade Chen Yi

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 19, 1972)

many political parties, mass organizations and friendly personages of various countries and regions have sent messages to chinese quarters concerned to express condolences on the death of comrade chen yi.

among these parties, mass organizations and friendly personages are: djawoto, secretary-general of the afro-asian journalists' association; the executive secretariat of the afro-asian writers' bureau; samora moises machel, president of the central committee of the mozambique liberation front; agostinho neto, president of the people's liberation movement of angola; the executive committee of the central committee of the viet nam-china friendship association; poorna bahadur, chairman of the nepal-china friendship association; the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox); kenzo nakajima, director general of the japan-china cultural exchange association and chairman of the national congress for the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations; akira iwai, secretary general of the national congress for the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations; aiichiro fujiyama, chairman of the dietmen's league for promoting the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations; tomomi narita, chairman of the central executive committee of the japanese socialist party; yoshikatsu takeiri, chairman of the central executive committee of the japanese komei party; ikko kasuga, chairman of the japanese democratic socialist party; makoto ichikawa, chairman of the general council of trade unions of japan; the japan international trade promotion association; yosamatsu matsubara, chairman of the kansai headquarters of the japan international trade promotion association, and other responsible members of the headquarters; the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan; and jisaku ekuchi, chairman of the japan-china fishery association.

among the japanese friendly personages are: tadashi yaoita, tomoo norooka, kazutsura kawase, hideji kawasaki, kazuo asukada, tanzan ishibashi, yoshimi furui, seiichi tagawa, mitsuo mutai, tokuma utsunomiya, tokumatsu sakamoto,

the family of the late kenzo matsumura, kaneita okazaki, matashige matsunaga, shiro hara, masao shimizu, and saburo endo.

among these parties, mass organizations and friendly personages are also: the kinkazu saionji office; the japanese haguruma (gear) troup visiting group to china; the friendship visiting group of "1970 society" of the japanese socialist party to china; han dok su, chairman of the general association of korean residents in japan; hakeem mohammed saeed, secretary general of the pakistan society for the promotion of eastern medicine; joris ivens, well-known dutch director; marceline loridan, french film worker; wilfred jenks, director-general of the international labour organization; m. naville, president of the international committee of the red cross; the u.s. committee for a new china policy; paolo vittorelli, italian senator; and some japanese friendly trade firms.

CHINA AND EGYPT

"Chinese Film Week" Held in Cairo

(NCNA-English Cairo, Jan. 18, 1972)

"the chinese film week" sponsored by the egyptian ministry of culture and information was held here from january 10 to 18 and was warmly welcomed by visitors.

hassan abdul moneim and ahmed saad din, under-secretaries of state of the ministry, attended the opening ceremony. naguib abou leil, director general of planning and research of the ministry, and chinese ambassador to egypt chai tse-min attended both the opening and closing ceremonies.

"the red detachment of women", "tunnel warfare", "mine warfare", "from victory to victory", "heroic sons and daughters", the chinese documentary "the yangtze bridge at nanking" and other films were shown during the week.

many personages of the film circles and other egyptian friends saw the chinese films. they spoke highly of chinese art and literature which are undergoing a revolutionary reform in accordance with chairman mao's teachings and of the prominence given in the films to the role played by workers, peasants and soldiers in the chinese revolution and construction. the chinese films give enormous strength to the people and encourage them in battle, they said.

CHINA AND FINLAND

Finnish President Receives Chinese Journalists' Delegation

(NCNA-English Helsinki, Jan. 18, 1972)

finnish president urho kekkonen received all members of the chinese journalists' delegation at the presidential residence here this afternoon, and had a friendly conversation with the chinese guests.

the delegation is headed by teng kang, deputy director of the hsinhua news agency, and with chang ying, deputy director of the information department of the chinese foreign ministry, as its deputy leader.

chinese ambassador to finland shih tzu-ming was also present.

on the evening, the chinese ambassador gave a reception at the chinese embassy on the visit of the chinese delegation to finland.

among the about 300 guests present at the reception were olavi lahteenmaki, second deputy speaker of the finnish parliament; foreign minister olavi mattila; minister of foreign trade reino rossi; state secretary of the foreign ministry richard toetterman, and other senior officials of the finnish government; colonel general k.o. teinonen, commander-in-chief of the finnish defence forces; major general u. levo, first aide-de-camp of the president, and other ranking officers; k. pitsinki, governor of uusimaa province; jussi saukkonen, president of the helsinki city council; and loimaranta, acting mayor of helsinki.

present also were matti kajantie, chairman of the finland-china society; erkki raatikainen, general manager of the finnish broadcasting company; and other representatives of the finnish press.

present also were members of the special trade representation of the democratic people's republic of korea to finland, representatives of the information office of the republic of south viet nam to finland and press attaches of the embassies of many friendly countries in the country.

all members of the chinese journalists' delegation attended the reception.

a friendly conversation between hosts and guests took place at the reception which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. toasts were repeatedly drunk to the steady growth of the friendship between the chinese and finnish peoples.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Official Delegation of Foreign Affairs Commission of National Assembly of France Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 19, 1972)

an official delegation of the foreign affairs commission of the national assembly of france led by jean de broglie, chairman of the commission, arrived here by air this afternoon for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

members of the delegation are national assembly members aymar achille-fould, andre chandernagor, pierre-bernard couste, didier julia, claude-gerard marcus and louis odru, and national assembly administrative staff member jean jierre mevellec.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by chiao kuan-hua, chinese vice-foreign minister; chang hsi-jo, president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs; hsieh fu-min and hu yu-chih, members of the n.p.c. standing committee; and leading members of organizations concerned including hsiang chien, ma chia-chun, sun so-chang, wu fan-wu and chu chuan-hsien. also present were french ambassador to china etienne manac'h and diplomatic officials of the french embassy in peking.

on the evening of january 16, huang chen, chinese ambassador to france, gave the delegation a banquet at the chinese embassy in paris, wishing it a good voyage.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Comrades Chou En-lai, Li Hsien-nien, Li Teh-sheng See Performance of Japanese "Haguruma" Theater

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 19, 1972)

chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council, li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council, and li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, this evening attended a performance of the full-length modern drama "raging waves" presented by the visiting japanese "haguruma" theatre.

attending the performance were keng piao, head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, chi peng-fei, minister of foreign

affairs, liu hsien-chuan, deputy head of the cultural group under the state council, and leading members of departments concerned, including shih shao-hua, li yao-wen, tien wei-hsin, wang kuo-chuan, yu hui-yung, ti fu-tsai, huang hou-min, wu yin-hsien, liu ching-tang, ting hsueh-sung and chou jung-kuo.

during the interval, comrades chou en-lai, li hsien-nien, li teh-sheng, keng piao, chi peng-fei and liu hsien-chuan met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with leader matsuko fujikawa, deputy leader yoshihisa higasa, staff member naoji iwata, secretary general yoshiaki fujii, and leading actors and actresses takeo tawara, tetsuyuki terao, kyoko aya and fuki watazu, of the japanese theatre.

the performance of the japanese artists was warmly applauded by the audience. at the end of the performance, chou en-lai, li hsien-nien, li teh-sheng and other comrades went on stage and cordially shook hands with the artists to congratulate them on their success / and presented them with a basket of flowers.

Leader, Deputy Leader of Japanese T.U. Delegation Make Reports to Peking Workers

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 19, 1972)

makoto ichikawa and makishiro abe, leader and deputy leader of the visiting delegation of the general council of trade unions and the federation of independent unions of japan, today made reports to peking workers on the struggle of the japanese workers against the okinawa "reversion" fraud of the u.s. and japanese reactionaries and in defence of their right to subsistence. all members of the japanese delegation attended the meeting.

the meeting was presided over by ni chih-fu, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and a leading member of the conference of representatives of peking revolutionary workers. attending were more than 400 coal miners, machine-building, chemical, railway, postal and tele-communications workers and workers of other industries in the chinese capital.

makoto ichikawa said that in the struggle against the agreement on the "reversion" of okinawa, the people's indignation erupted like volcano and reached a crest. 2,470,000 workers of 67 industrial trade unions were on strike on november 19 of last year. a 270,000-strong protest rally was held in tokyo, and large-scale demonstrations were organized throughout the country with an aggregate three million participants. furthermore, the struggle lasted till the closing of the extraordinary diet session toward the end of the year.

he said: "the high fighting morale shown by the broad masses of the people in this struggle is our treasure. our task from now on is to continue to preserve,

consolidate and carry forward this morale. we are making careful preparations at present so as to organize the struggle on a larger scale and wage a decisive battle against the sato government and the monopoly capital. under the impact of the hightide of the okinawa struggle, the struggle of spring, 1972 has now begun."

makoto ichikawa pointed out that the domestic and international situation was very favourable as the struggle of spring, 1972 was ushered in. however, the enemy was also intensifying its means of suppression. running counter to the great tide of history, the sato cabinet still clung to the japan-u.s. "security" system and closely colluded with south korea and taiwan. it was pursuing various kinds of policies towards the working people aimed at serving the monopoly capital, exploiting the people, depriving them of their rights and wrecking their livelihood. it obdurately adhered to the militarist line. such policies would inevitably lead to export of capital to southeast asia and other places, i.e. they would inevitably develop in the direction of economic aggression.

he expressed the determination to integrate the struggle this year for wage increase by a big margin, reduction of working hours, the safeguarding of the legitimate rights of the wage-workers, improvement of the living standards of the people and the elimination of pollution with such political tasks as the abrogation of the japan-u.s. "security treaty", the return of okinawa and its freedom from nuclear weapons and military bases, the restoration of the diplomatic relations between japan and china and the support to the three indochinese peoples.

makoto ichikawa expressed the determination to bring into full play the militancy of the working class and continue the fight unremittingly in the struggle in the new year.

deputy leader makishiro abe gave an account of the struggle waged by the japanese workers against "rationalization", who are slaves to machinery, and of the struggle of japanese trade unions to raise the workers' consciousness and to oppose reactionary education and the government's interference with and control of propaganda media.

the reports made by makoto ichikawa and makishiro abe were warmly applauded.

on behalf of the workers of the chinese capital, comrade ni chih-fu expressed heartfelt thanks to messrs. makoto ichikawa and makishiro abe. he said the reports enabled the peking workers to further understand how the japanese workers gained a clearer recognition through vigorous struggle that the criminal rule of the u.s. and japanese reactionaries was the root cause of the ruthless exploitation and oppression they suffered. therefore, in their fight they increasingly integrated economic struggle closely with political struggle and the struggle for an improved livelihood with the struggle against the u.s. and japanese reactionaries. they directed the spearhead of the struggle against the u.s. and japanese reactionaries. through the common struggle, the japanese workers further strengthened the unity among themselves and unity with the people of all strata of japan, strengthened the forces in the struggle against the u.s. and japanese reactionaries and expanded the united front against u.s. imperialism.

he pointed out that the struggle of the japanese workers and people against the u.s. and japanese reactionaries is an effective support to the people of the world in their struggle against imperialism. he expressed admiration for the positive role played in the struggle by the general council of trade unions and the federation of independent unions of japan.

ni chih-fu said that following chairman mao's consistent teachings, the chinese workers and people would firmly support the japanese workers and people in their just struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism, and for the immediate, unconditional and total recovery of okinawa, firmly support their struggle for the promotion of japan-china friendship and for the restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries, and modestly learn from the japanese workers and people their dauntless revolutionary spirit.

present on the occasion were chang shih-chung, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and a leading member of the conference of representatives of peking revolutionary workers; leading members of the china-japan friendship association and other organizations concerned chang hsiang-shan, mao pao-chung, tien shu-chien and tang chang; and representatives of workers in the chinese capital including wang ching-ju, chen fu-han and chou ho-liang.

CHINA AND PUERTO RICO

Delegation of Socialist Party of Puerto Rico Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 20, 1972)

the delegation of the socialist party of puerto rico led by juan mari bras, general secretary of the socialist party of puerto rico, arrived here by air yesterday at the invitation of the china-latin america friendship association.

members of the delegation are: julio vives, chairman of the socialist party of puerto rico, and alberto perez and miguel cabrera.

present at the airport to greet the delegation were wang kuo-chuan, a leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of the china-latin america friendship association and other organizations concerned including ma chia-chun and hu li-peng.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Ambassador to Romania Gives Reception for Chinese Table Tennis Team's Visit to Romania

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Jan. 19, 1972)

chinese ambassador to romania chang hai-feng gave a receotion yesterday evening for the visit to romania of the chinese table tennis team.

present at the reception on invitation were: m. birjega, vice-president, i.k. ghermanescu, secretary, and a. predescu, director of the sports competition department, of the romanian national committee for physical culture and sports; h. tiberiu, vice-president of the romanian table tennis association; other leading members of the romanian physical culture and sports circles; as well as romanian table tennis coaches and players.

all members of the chinese table tennis team with chi yu-hua as leader and kuan hui-kuang as deputy leader attended the reception.

the guests and hosts had cordial and friendly conversations at the reception which was permeated with an atmosphere of militant unity between the chinese and romanian peoples and sportsmen.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Chinese Football Team Plays Friendly Matches with Somali Teams

(NCNA-English Mogadishu, Jan. 18, 1972)

the chinese national football team played a friendly match with the somali national football team here this afternoon and was warmly welcomed by over 8,000 spectators.

watching the match were: brigadier general abdalla mohamed fadil, member of the somali supreme revolutionary council and first vice-commander of the somali national army; colonel mohamed sheikh osman, member of the somali supreme revolutionary council and secretary of state for public works; colonel mohamed ali shirreh and colonel ahmed suleiman abdulle, members of the somali supreme revolutionary council; lieutenant colonel ahmed mohamed farah, member of the somali supreme revolutionary council and secretary of state for posts and telegraphs, as well as major mohamed omer gess, member of the supreme revolutionary council, and others.

fan tso-kai, chinese ambassador to somalia, and diplomatic envoys of various other countries to somalia were also present.

the spirit of "friendship first, competition second" and the sincere friendship between the peoples and sportsmen of the two countries were manifested throughout the match.

prior to this, the chinese team had played friendly matches with the football teams of the ministry of communication and transports and the ministry of public works.

Chinese National Football Team Leaves Somalia for Home

(NCNA-English Mogadishu, Jan. 19, 1972)

the chinese national football team with tung nien-li as leader and pu cheng-yu as deputy leader left here by air for home today after concluding a friendly visit to somalia.

the chinese team was seen off at the airport by ahmed osman yusuf, acting director-general of the ministry of labour and sports, and chinese ambassador to somalia fan tso-kai.

osman mohamed ghelle, member of the somali supreme revolutionary council and mayor of mogadishu, received team leader tung nien-li and deputy leader pu cheng-yu yesterday.

the chinese ambassador gave a reception yesterday evening on the visit of the chinese national football team to somalia.

present at the reception were ahmed mohamed farah, member of the somali supreme revolutionary council and secretary of state for posts and telegraphs; abdulaziz nur hersi, secretary of state for communications and transport; jama mohamed ghalib, commander of the somali police force; ahmed osman yusuf, acting director-general of the ministry of labour and sports; as well as somali football players and other somali friends.

korean ambassador to somalia qwak chol su was present at the reception.

during its stay in somalia, the chinese team had three friendly matches with somali teams. it visited the jowhar rice-tobacco experimental station, the jowhar sugar factory and a state-owned farm at shalambot, merca district, and was warmly welcomed by officials and people of jowhar and merca districts.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Ecuador Persists in Defending Sovereignty Over 200-Nautical-Mile Territorial Waters

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 19, 1972)

ecuador which has waged a protracted struggle against u.s. hegemony in the oceans is persisting in the struggle to defend her sovereignty over 200-nautical-mile territorial waters, defying u.s. intimidation and resisting its inducement.

following the catching and fining of 51 piratic u.s. fishing vessels illegally intruding into ecuador's waters last year, the ecuadorian authorities caught in the first half of this month 5 more u.s. fishing vessels. 4 of them were caught about the time when a u.s. delegation headed by charles meyer, assistant secretary of state for inter-american affairs visited ecuador this year.

after the u.s. "sanctions" through the suspension of military "aid" to ecuador failed to attain its aim, charles meyer headed the u.s. delegation to ecuador twice from december 10 to 15 last year and from january 11 to 14 this year for talks with ecuador on operation by u.s. fishing vessels within ecuador's 200-nautical-mile territorial water limits. the delegation set as its aim to make ecuador give up sovereignty over her territorial waters through the tactics of inducement plus pressure.

last november a u.s. delegation headed by robert h. finch, "special envoy" of nixon, visited ecuador during its latin american tour, vainly attempting to make a breakthrough for the u.s. violation of the sovereignty of some latin american countries over their 200-nautical-mile territorial waters. but what finch and his party received in ecuador was furious mass demonstrations and the cold reception by the authorities. then on december 8, the u.s. house of representatives adopted a motion demanding the suspension of all "aids" to ecuador, with a view to bringing it to its knees. this despotic action immediately aroused strong denunciations by the ecuadorian authorities and latin american public opinion.

under these circumstances and in order to defend the interests of its fishing magnates, the u.s. hurriedly sent the meyer delegation to ecuador twice within a month. during the negotiations, meyer was reported to have hypocritically raised the possibility that u.s. fishing vessels could buy fishing licences from ecuador, but he declared that this by no means signifies that the u.s. government has given up its "legal position" of refusing to recognize ecuador's sovereignty over 200-nautical-mile territorial waters. in this way, the u.s. tried to induce ecuador to accept a "modus vivendi" to realize its scheme of acquiring for its fishing boats the "legal" right to fish within ecuador's water limits without recognizing her sovereignty over 200-nautical-mile territorial waters. at the same time, a huge u.s. fishing fleet has incessantly intruded into ecuador's water limits to plunder her fishing resources since the country's fishing season began this year.

in face of the u.s. intimidation and pressure, ecuador has persisted in the struggle to defend her sovereignty over 200-nautical-mile territorial waters. in a statement made last december before his talks with meyer, ecuador's president velasco ibarra declared: "ecuador will see to it that its sovereignty and national dignity remain unharmed and will continue to enforce her present laws (on defending her sovereignty over 200-nautical-mile territorial waters)". ecuador's minister of national defence rodes plaza reaffirmed on january 12 that the country's navy had received a permanent order to capture the piratic fishing vessels operating in her 200-nautical-mile territorial waters. at the same time, many worker and student organizations in ecuador issued statements denouncing meyer's blackmail. according to western news agencies, meyer's two visits to ecuador all ended in failure. ecuador has again smashed a u.s. scheme of aggression by resolutely defending her sovereignty over 200-nautical-mile territorial waters. on january 15, the day after meyer left ecuador, ecuador captured 3 more u.s. piratic fishing vessels intruding into her territorial waters. this valiant action is a forceful counter-attack to the u.s. hegemony in the oceans.

Ecuador Captures Another Piratic US Fishing Vessel

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 19, 1972)

ecuador captured another piratic u.s. fishing vessel on january 17, according to a quito report. this is the sixth u.s. fishing vessel caught by ecuador since the beginning of this year.

the u.s. fishing vessel "blue meridian" was captured by the ecuadorian navy while operating 82 nautical miles off the peninsula of santa elena, ecuador, and was then escorted to port salinas. earlier, the piratic vessel was caught and fined on last november 10 when illegally operating within the 200-nautical-mile territorial waters of ecuador.

according to the report, the 3 piratic u.s. fishing vessels "city of lisbon", "a.k. strom" and "puritan" captured by the ecuadorian authorities on january 15 are still detained at port salinas.

CHINA AND US

Jen-min Jih-pao Hails Fight of American Working Class

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 20, 1972)

the "people's daily" carries an article by its commentator today entitled "the glad tidings of the fight of the american working class". it reads:

glad tidings of the fight of the american working class have come at the beginning of the new year. 15,000 longshoremen on the west coast of america have again launched an impressive strike to oppose ruthless exploitation by monopoly capital and safeguard their own vital rights. the chinese people express resolute support for the american longshoremen's just struggle.

the present big strike of the american longshoremen on the west coast is a powerful counter-blow to the nixon administration's "new economic policy". to extricate the united states from its increasingly serious financial and economic crises, nixon enforced last august a wage-price freeze and other measures at home and imposed an import surcharge externally. facts have proved that this was an out-and-out trick to safeguard the interests of the monopoly capitalist class and to attack the working class. in the past few months, inflation in the united states has, far from being curbed, become worse and worse and the workers' real income has kept on dropping. it is inevitable that the broad masses of the american working people resist the shifting of the economic crisis onto them by the u.s. ruling circles. the recurrence of the american longshoremen's strike struggle is by no means accidental.

the west coast u.s. longshoremen's strike has demonstrated the militancy of the u.s. working class. these longshoremen had persisted in a 100 day strike struggle beginning last july. the u.s. government had invoked the reactionary taft-hartley act to suppress the strike. in defiance of the intimidation of the u.s. ruling circles, the longshoremen have now resumed the strike and persisted in the struggle. this reflects the increasing awakening of the american working class.

the stormy upsurge of the strike struggle of the u.s. working class against exploitation and oppression in the past year has dealt a heavy blow to the u.s. monopoly capitalist groups. following the further intensification of class contradictions in the united states, the struggle of the american working class and broad masses of other people against the reactionary internal and external policies of the u.s. ruling circles will certainly develop further. new eruption of the volcanoes under u.s. imperialism is sure to take place.

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* NATIONAL *
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"HISTORY OF HEROES"

"Concept of History of Heroes" Is the Philosophy of Bourgeois Ambitionists

by

Shih Chün (史軍)
of Peking University

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 22, 1972)

Is it heroes or slaves who create history? This is the focal point of a protracted struggle between Marxist historical materialism and all kinds of historical idealism. This sharp antagonism between two concepts of history has always been a profound reflection of the political struggle between two antagonistic classes.

Starting from their defense of the system of exploitation and maintenance of the reactionary rule exercised by a small handful of exploiters over the broad masses of working people, all exploiting classes and the reactionary men of letters whom they kept have invariably negated the decisive role played by the masses of people in history and portrayed a few "heroes and outstanding personalities" as the masters of history.

The bourgeois ambitionists and schemers who infiltrated our Party subscribed to and trumpeted the concept of history of heroes because such reactionary philosophy represented their class interest and conformed with their wolfish ambition of seizing power from the Party. As early as the 1920's, arch renegade Liu Shao-ch'i and political swindlers of this type madly declared: "Seeing wild flowers, I have wild ambitions." They also declared that they wanted to be "great men of the universe." Their ambition was anti-Communist, anti-people ambition, and their wish to be "great men of the universe" was a wish to be reactionary rulers riding on the back of the people and lording it over them. The reactionary concept of history of heroes was their instrument of public

opinion through which they hoped to restore capitalism and spiritual fetters with which they deceived and made fools of the working people.

To Advertise Heroes as Creators of History Is To Create Public Opinion for Assumption of Power by a Small Handful of Ambitionists

Starting from the reactionary viewpoint that history is created by heroes, one will inevitably arrive at the reactionary conclusion that exploitation and oppression is justifiable. One will think that the system of exploitation, under which a small minority oppresses the majority, is a matter of course and justified. From this one can deduce a counter-revolutionary revisionist line that opposes proletarian revolution and proletarian dictatorship and restores capitalism. Swindlers of Liu Shao-ch'i's type advertised the concept of history of heroes because they wanted to change the line and policies of our Party as well as our socialist system, and to create public opinion for the seizure of power by their handful of ambitionists and schemers.

In the eyes of swindlers of Liu Shao-ch'i's type, history was made by so-called "sages and heroes" who had "foreknowledge and foresight." They made up some historical characters as "sages" and "gigantic masters" who led the movement of history and "The soul of national survival," saying preposterously, "It was owing to them that the Chinese nation survives,...that it rises again after every decline and outlives every foreign conquest." Their object was to beautify themselves. According to this reactionary logic of theirs, the broad masses of working people are not masters of their own destiny but must wait for God's blessing and succor from heroes. This is indeed reactionary in the extreme!

Marxism-Leninism tells us that the idea of "foreknowledge and foresight" is a piece of junk picked up from the ideological armory of the exploiting classes, a reactionary viewpoint of historical idealism which is separated from social practice and from which class content is extracted, and a reactionary fallacy that defends the social system under which a small handful of exploiters oppress the broad masses of working people. As early as more than three thousand years ago, I Yin, a high-ranking minister of the court of Shang, already called himself "a man of foresight among the people under Heaven." He advocated "letting those with foreknowledge enlighten those with afterknowledge, and those with foresight awaken those with hindsight." After that, all thinkers of exploiting classes made themselves up as "sages" with "foreknowledge and foresight," insultingly called the broad masses of working people "commoners" without "knowledge or awareness," declared that "There is no country whose men do not support a superior man, and no superior man who does not rule his countrymen" was "a universal truth," and created a theoretical basis for class exploitation and class oppression.

Inheriting the stock-in-trade of the exploiting classes, swindlers of Liu Shao-ch'i's type fanatically trumpeted such a reactionary theory and shamelessly made themselves up as "men with foreknowledge and foresight" and "heroes without peer of all time," because they wanted the broad masses of working people to submit willingly to their rule.

Starting from the reactionary concept of history of heroes, the swindlers put themselves above the Party and the people and regarded themselves as "heroes and outstanding men" without equal in the world. They discriminated against those who did not agree with them, fostered their own relations and friends, formed cliques for private ends, enlisted the services of capitulationists and renegades, and pursued a sectarian cadre line of "I am the core" and "employment of personnel according to closeness of relationship." They wanted to be independent from the Party and seriously sabotaged the solidarity and unity of the Party. They were a bunch of bourgeois ambitionists and schemers.

There were men in history who made use of the theory of so-called "genius" for the purpose of trumpeting the conception of history of heroes, and who deceived the masses, carried out anti-Marxist, anti-revolutionary activities, and tried to realize their counter-revolutionary ambitions.

Carlyle, a 19th century English idealist philosopher who regarded himself as a "born nobleman," said preposterously that "the history of the universe is only a biography of great men" and tried to become the supreme leader of society. He frenziedly cried to the worker-peasant masses, "You are born slaves..., I will rule over you... If you do not obey me..., I'll ultimately have you shot." Thoroughly criticizing this reactionary viewpoint, Marx and Engels pointed out that Carlyle's concept of history of heroes "is in a word that genius should be worshipped... Finally one answer is reached, and that is that noblemen, sages and wise men should rule." This exposed at one stroke the reactionary essence of Carlyle's defense of the system of exploitation.

Trotskyites of the Soviet Union have also carried out anti-Party activities by making use of the question of "genius." Verbally they said: "Lenin was the most gifted of all geniuses." At the same time, however, they rabidly opposed the great Marxist Stalin who firmly followed a Marxist-Leninist line and they carried out Party-splitting criminal activities, in an attempt to usurp Party and government powers and restore capitalism. Seeing through their sinister scheme, Stalin pointed out sharply: "The opposition praise Comrade Lenin as the most gifted of all geniuses. This has become their old trick. Such praise, it is feared, is not sincere. Here there is also a strategic ruse."

Historical facts tell us that the trumpeting of the genius theory by swindlers of Liu Shao-ch'i's type was not meant as a praise for the leader of the proletariat, but "contained a strategic ruse." They completely distorted the relations between the leader of the proletariat and revolutionary practice, and severed the flesh-and-blood ties of the leader with the broad masses, which was in fact a malicious attack against the leader of the proletariat.

Lenin taught us: "Great revolutionary struggle will make great men." Leaders of the proletarian revolution are born in the midst of mass struggle and grow up under the tempering of revolutionary storms and waves. Marxism holds that knowledge and ability of any man can come only from social practice--from the practice of class struggle, production struggle, and scientific

The concept of history of heroes embraced by swindlers of Liu Shao-ch'i's type is the philosophy of ambitionists and schemers. Since they have no truth in their hands, their political program cannot have the support of the broad masses at all. In their strategy of struggle, therefore, they cannot rely on the masses and wage political struggle in an open, honorable manner, but can only plot and scheme in an underhand manner and try to attain their counter-revolutionary ends by ignoble means. If they succeed in their scheme, the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists will resume power and exercise dictatorship of the landlord-bourgeoisie, the revolutionary people will be savagely massacred and the millions of the masses will suffer again. However, this is only the wishful thinking of a small handful of counter-revolutionaries.

Propagation of the Reactionary Theory of "Creation of Objective Laws" Is For the Sake of Resisting the Current of History

Historical materialism holds that the development of history proceeds according to objective laws and does not change according to the subjective wishes of man. Contrary to the materialistic concept of history, the idealistic concept of history holds that ideas, theories, and people's consciousness constitute the basic forces of social development and that the moods and wishes of a small number of "outstanding men" may influence the progress of history as much as they like.

Swindlers of Liu Shao-ch'i's type even preposterously claimed that a small number of "sages and heroes" could "create objective laws" and "direct the progress of history" as they wished. Early in the thirties, assuming the stance of "gifted theoreticians" when telling people how to "Write history and make history," they said, "History is not only an objective thing, but also a subjective thing. The development of history has its own objective laws, but it is man himself who creates these objective laws of history and sets them in motion... In this respect, Karl Marx's "Program of Feuerbach" has given us gifted enlightenment."

See how they assumed airs and spoke eloquently. So Marx gave them "gifted enlightenment" and "The development of history has its own objective laws." They sounded really like Marxist historical materialists.

Lenin said, "The victory of Marxism in the sphere of theory forced its enemies to assume the guise of Marxists. That is historical dialectics." Marx's "On Feuerbach's Program" is an effective weapon for criticizing idealism. It was in this brilliant work that Marx, starting from the basic stand of dialectical materialism and historical materialism, pointed out the impossibility of explaining man's knowledge and development of social history in isolation from man's social practice, and criticized the mechanical materialism that ignored man's initiative and the idealism that one-sidedly exaggerated man's initiative.

Swindlers of Liu Shao-ch'i's type described history as a "subjective thing" to such a degree that they could "create objective laws" as they pleased. Is this black stuff bought from Kant not exactly the kind of subjective idealistic fallacy criticized by Marx?

Marxism tells us that people make their own history not in a way they please, but subject to objective conditions and objective laws. Stalin once sternly refuted the nonsense that people could create objective laws, saying, "People cannot change or abolish these laws, and in particular, they cannot lay down or create new scientific laws." He said that those who thought people could create objective laws had "departed from Marxism and embarked on the road of subjective idealism."

Swindlers of Liu Shao-ch'i's type trumpeted such a reactionary theory because they wanted to create "laws" that conformed to their interests and to "find their own truth." In the past several decades they recklessly opposed Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and produced their "laws" again and again.

In the period of agrarian revolution they were pessimistic and in despair about the revolution, opposed "armed occupation by workers and peasants," and put forward the "law" of "mobile guerrilla warfare" to win the support of the masses first before establishing our own political regime.

In the period of the war of liberation they opposed armed seizure of political power and put forward the "law" of "peaceful evolution to socialism."

In the period of socialist construction they maliciously slandered our socialist system and put forward the "law" that there was also "economic crises" in a socialist society.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution they again concocted a set of "laws" by which they tried to oppose the Army and upset it in an attempt to destroy our great wall.

However, the laws of history do not change according to the wishes of the reactionaries. No matter how swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type again and again "created laws" and dreamed of stopping the heroic forward march of the Chinese people, history will always go forward according to the laws expounded by Marxism-Leninism, so that all those who act foolishly and recklessly against what is right will very soon become comical and ludicrous villains. He who tries to obstruct the progress of history will be carried away and submerged in the giant waves of history. This is the conclusion of history.

The future of the motherland and the destiny of mankind is determined by the millions of the working masses, and not the result of the working of a small handful of "sages and heroes" as swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type would have us believe. The torrents of the people's revolution have swept away these black sheep of the nation and the scum of mankind. The Chinese nation will be more prosperous than ever and radiate light.

As the "Internationale" says appropriately, "Hateful are those venomous snakes and wild beasts who consume all our flesh and blood. As soon as they are destroyed completely, the bright red sun will shine all over the world." Swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type are just such venomous snakes disguised as

pretty women and wild beasts in human skin. Stripping them of their painted skin and exposing them to the light of day will make our Party purer and stronger than ever, and will enable the cause of our Party to advance with still greater youthful vigor.

"A thousand sails fly past the sunken boat; Myriad flowers are in bloom beside the stricken tree."

The counter-revolutionary scheme of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type to restore capitalism, together with the concept of history of heroes they have concocted, is now ignominiously bankrupt. Let the imperialists, revisionists, and reactionaries and their running dogs struggle in their death-bed and howl in despair. The tide of history will not be stopped by any force.

* * *

PARTY-ARMY RELATIONS

Conscientiously Read and Study and Purge Idealist Spirit

- The Party committee of a certain regiment of a PLA Tsinan unit energetically promotes the style of investigation and study and fosters a down-to-earth and humble and modest attitude, thus turning the Party committee into a strong fighting collective

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 16, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Tsinan, January 15, 1972) Under the illumination of the line for unity and victory of the 9th Party National Congress, the Party committee of a certain regiment of a Tsinan PLA unit has associated reality with conscientious reading and study to purge the idealist spirit. This has further strengthened the Party committee's centralized unity on the basis of the principle of Mao Tse-tung's thought. The Party committee is made a stout fighting collective.

Since the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Party National Congress, members of the Party committee of this regiment have specially devoted themselves to the study of Chairman Mao's "On Practice," "Where Do Man's Correct Ideas Come From?" and other brilliant works. With reference to the work practice and ideological reality in the army unit, they discuss their understanding of the works they have studied and sum up their experience. They hold that to study dialectical materialism and historical materialism seriously and strive to get rid of the idealist spirit and remold the world outlook is an important ideological development that guarantees unified thinking and action of the Party committee, strengthens its unity and increases the fighting power of the Party. To make a success of study, members of the Party committee associate the study of Marxist epistemology with an energetic effort to promote the investigation-and-study style.

Once, while the Party committee was discussing the work performance of the 3rd Company, two different views came up. Some members thought that the Party committee of the 3rd Company had taken the mass campaign for the study of Chairman Mao's works as business of top importance and constantly subjected the company to ideological and political line education in a continuous effort to raise the consciousness of the cadres and fighters of class struggle and line struggle, and that for the vigorous growth of the company in its revolutionization, it should be cited. Some other comrades held that though the 3rd Company had achieved something in its development yet it was reported that some fighters had something to say against the cadres, and that this showed some problem existed in regard to unity between officers and men.

Which of these two views was conformable to reality? The Party committee organized everyone to study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and also sent a standing committee member with an office work group to the 3rd Company to make investigations and study. After a period of investivation, they saw the lively situation prevailing in the company due to a profound change in its spiritual

outlook as a result of a vigorous effort in the mass campaign to study Chairman Mao's works. They also made clear the actual state of the point at issue in the Party committee.

It turned out that the 3rd Company was one credited with great meritorious service during the war years and claimed a brave and rugged militant style of enduring the greatest pains and the longest spell of labor. In carrying out and developing the company's glorious traditions, its cadres paid great attention to imposing tough and strict training demands on the fighters in ordinary times. But at the beginning some individual new fighters did not see the need for such vigorous training. They therefore had something to say against the cadres.

The Party branch of the company then gave the new fighters timely education in its glorious traditions. Everyone was made to see that to cultivate the style of enduring the greatest pain and the longest spell of labor and facing difficulties undaunted was to meet the needs of war. Thus the problem was solved very rapidly. The cadres and fighters of the whole company became united as one.

The investigation enabled the Party committee of the regiment to get unified in awareness and unanimous in their agreement to commend the 3rd Company. Everyone said, "To adhere to the materialist theory of reflection and penetrate into the world of reality to make investigations and studies is a reliable guarantee for the achievement of unified awareness."

In the normal course of work, the Party committee of this regiment constantly seeks "an exchange of information" to help its members to view problems in all their aspects and overcome one-sidedness. They hold that for Party committee members to keep one another informed of one another's work conditions and keep in touch with one another is a practice that not only makes for concentrating on of facts and experiences from all quarters but also helps everyone unify better the subjective and the objective, the partial and the whole, thus enabling the "squad" to unite better in fighting.

The Party committee also makes a point of developing the style of being humble and modest and energetically encouraging Party committee members to learn from one another. Some Party committee members have joined the Army for a long time and some for only a short time; some did office work in the Army before and some others company work. Everyone has his strength and weaknesses. To bring about better centralized unity and increase the Party's fighting power, the Party committee constantly holds study classes. Everyone is taught to apply the "one dividing into two" approach to an analysis of self and judgment of comrades. The aim is to establish a down-to-earth and humble and modest materialist attitude and oppose the idealist style marked by subjectivity and one-sidedness, arrogance and smugness. Thus a new situation of unity and fighting is created in the Party committee with everyone drawing on one another's strengths for self-improvement.

A standing committee member of the Party committee or chairman of the political department has been connected with office work for over ten years with a wealth of experience behind him. A Party committee member and a vice chairman of the political department who was formerly a company political instructor has to his credit a reserve of company work experience. Bearing firmly in mind Chairman Mao's teaching, "Divide one into two," they know their own strengths and weaknesses and learn from each other to perfect themselves. Work is thus done to increasing perfection. The political department is cited by the higher levels as an advanced unit. As the Party committee of the regiment keeps strengthening its own revolutionary unity, a spur is given to unity of the whole regiment. An effective boost is also given to development in various fields of endeavor.

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PARTY LEADERSHIP IN INDUSTRY

Promote the Fine Style of the Party and Do Things Honestly

- How the Party committee of the body work branch plant of Peking Tungfanghung Automobile Works by actively grasping development of Party ideology and work style and maintaining a scientific attitude, has better implemented Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 20, 1972)

By promoting the fine style of the Party, by maintaining a practical scientific attitude, and by doing things honestly, the Party committee of the body work branch plant of the Tungfanghung Automobile Works has better implemented Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies.

Since the 2nd plenum of the 9th Party Congress, members of the Party committee of the body work branch plant of Tungfanghung Automobile Works, with reference to the history of the struggle between the two lines within the Party, have seriously studied Chairman Mao's series of important directives on strengthening Party construction, developed in-depth repudiate-revisionism and rectification, and considered the thinking and working style of "squad members" of the Party committee as an important task in Party committee construction to be grasped. They studied such teachings of Chairman Mao as "We should do things honestly, for without an honest attitude it is absolutely impossible to accomplish anything in this world," criticized the conspiracies and schemes hatched by Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of political swindlers to split the Party, and their heinous crime of attempting to topple the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Everybody profoundly realized that the question of Party style was a question of the Party spirit of a Party member. To be a Party member, one must promote a fine Party style, maintain a practical scientific attitude, speak honestly, do honest things and above all be an honest person. For only in that way could one maintain revolutionary principle, strengthen solidarity and unity on the basis of the principle of Mao Tse-tung's thought, and lead the broad masses of revolutionary people to fresh victories in revolution and production.

After comprehension is raised, members of the Party committee of the body work branch plant set a strict demand on themselves in their work, and are bold at being models for maintaining what is good, correcting what is bad and doing things honestly in the interests of the people.

Once, on the question of how to better deal with the relation between politics and business, there was a disagreement in the factory. At an enlarged meeting of the Party committee, the committee members placed the problem on the table, spoke freely on the subject and everybody expressed his own view

on the matter. Following that, the Party committee also held a Mao Tse-tung's thought study class for its leading members, the cadres of the workshops and the heads of sections and teams as well as the veteran workers, and with reference to the problems that existed in revolution and production inside the factory, seriously studied Chairman Mao's thesis on the relation between politics and business. By means of intensive discussions, the understanding of everybody was unified. Therefore the Party committee decided while energetically strengthening ideological and political work to strengthen realistically leadership work over production, solve in time the concrete problems which appeared in production, and maintain placing politics in command of production to give impetus to production.

The secretary of the Party committee set the pace by going to the production sections and teams for labor, carried out investigation and study, and by grasping the two different ideologies in the sphere of production and the struggle between the two lines together with the cadres and the workers, adopted some proper measures. By solving problems urgently in need of solution in production and management work, all round development in revolution and production was stimulated.

The members of the Party committee of the body work branch plant, by always proceeding from reality, by speaking the truth and by not telling lies, have reflected in truth the original physiognomy of things. Not only do they themselves behave in this way, but by repeatedly carrying out education on the broad masses in this direction, they have enabled the forming of a fine revolutionary style of work in the plant.

This branch plant has to receive visitors regularly from the outside. The Party committee not only permits the visitors to inspect their mechanized assembly production line, but also allows them to see their backward manual work and semi-manual work. Some of the people feel that in a big plant such as ours, it would not be becoming to let other people know that there are still places where hand-forging is used. Members of this Party committee, however, think that telling only the good without mentioning the bad will make it impossible to reflect objective facts. It is not shameful to admit backwardness, but it is shameful to cover up backwardness. They use Chairman Mao's teachings on being an honest person and the spirit of the "3-old" and "4-strict" of the Tach'ing workers to educate the broad masses of workers so that they could see directly the backward aspects of their own plant and be prompted to rise in greater vigor, to develop technical innovations and to constantly raise the level of mechanization. By means of the efforts of the workers, manual and semi-manual production of parts in the whole factory has fallen from the 40 items of two years ago to only 14 items.

The Party committee of the body work branch plant of Tungfanghung Automobile Works, in the course of vigorously grasping development of Party ideology and style of work, has actively launched struggles against certain incorrect styles. Not long ago, this branch plant obtained permission from the upper level for the rebuilding of a drying oven. When discussing the construction plan, the majority of people proposed using as much old material and obsolete equipment as possible and as little new material as possible, and

to do things in a thrifty manner. Some of the people suggested instead that although they should use as little new material as possible in construction, yet in submitting an application to the upper level for the allocation of material it would do no harm to ask for a bit more so as to build up a stockpile for future use. The Party committee directed the workers to criticize the mentality of budgeting liberally and spending sparingly. They all pointed out: To ask the state for more materials so as to build up a stockpile for future use is departmentalism and catering only to the interests of small group mentality, and a manifestation of improper style. On the basis of the principle of meticulous calculation and honesty, they submitted a request to the upper level for materials based on their own actual need and thereby avoided accumulation and waste.

The Party committee of this branch plant has also guarded against such methods as seeking a puffed up reputation, acquiring pomp, and indulging in formalism, by cultivating instead a solid and down-to-earth as well as pragmatic work style of doing things honestly in accordance with objective laws. For example, in the increase-production and practice-frugality movement, in order to save steel, they organized the veteran workers, cadres and technicians to weigh piece by piece the nearly 600 forged and pressed parts in the whole plant, carried out examination, summed up and popularized the effective experience in rational use of material and spare material, drew up new technological plans, and implemented them step by step from one spare part after another. After several months, some 150 spare parts in the whole plant no longer require new material, but drew permanently from odds and ends spare material from 60 major kinds of parts for production to enable the utilization rate of steel to be increased by 10 percent.

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USE OF TECHNICIANS

Use Technical Personnel Boldly and Strengthen Their Education

- Hsiangt'an Electric Motor Plant of Hunan earnestly implements the Party's policy toward intellectuals

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 20, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Changsha, January 18, 1972) In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "A correct policy toward the intellectuals is one of the important conditions for winning the revolution," the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of Hsiangt'an Electric Motor Plant in Hunan Province, conscientiously implement the Party's policy for intellectuals, and by adopting the policy of uniting with, educating and transforming the former engineers and technical personnel, they not only boldly unite with them and let them exploit their own special talents to the full, but while using them, also carry out education on them in ideology and political line, and by means of that have further mobilized the activism of the technical personnel.

There are more than 900 engineers and technical personnel in Hsiangt'an Electric Motor Plant. On the question of how to correctly deal with and make use of these technical personnel, there exists a struggle between the two lines. Some of the people, because they have been influenced by the extreme "Left" ideas spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of political swindlers, put emphasis on the remolding of intellectuals without paying attention to using them. In order to fulfill a trial manufacture task for a new product urgently needed by the state, one of the workshops decided to transfer several of the technical personnel, as well as cadres and workers to launch an assault on the technical bottleneck. However, some of the people thought instead that since these technical personnel had in the past been more deeply influenced by the pernicious influence of the revisionist line, they could only be used again after they had completed their ideological remolding.

In the light of this situation, the Party committee of the plant organized everybody to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's teaching "We should trust the intellectuals who are really willing to serve the cause of socialism...so that they can give full play to their talent," and carried out an all-round and historical analysis on the technical force of the factory. They were of the opinion that the majority or greater majority of the technical personnal were willing to serve the people and desired revolution. In particular, after tempering in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the political awareness of many of the technical personnel by means of re-education from the masses had shown varying degrees of improvement, and they should be boldly made use of and permitted to play their parts. At the same time, while using them, they could still continue to carry out education on them and speed up their ideological remolding.

They also realized that in the past, under the influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line, they had only used the technical personnel without

bothering with their remolding. Consequently that caused the technical personnel to become seriously separated from reality, from labor and from the people and that was in direct contravention of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. At present, if the technical personnel are only remolded but not used, the Party's policy for intellectuals could not be implemented, and that would also be in contravention of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

After ideological understanding was raised, the Party committee and revolutionary committee of Hsiangt'an Electric Motor Plant, in accordance with the concrete conditions of the technical personnel in the whole plant, made suitable arrangements for them individually. The committees have selected a number of activists from among the technicians to take part in leadership work at various levels, among them some 107 are serving as cadres from work section level upward. At the same time, under the unified leadership of the Party committee, "three-in-one" combination technical teams of workers, cadres and technical personnel have been universally organized to enable the technical personnel to play their parts to the full. As for the technical cadres who have made mistakes, by means of criticism and help from the masses, and after they have realized their mistakes and mended their way, suitable arrangements are also made in time for them. Some are now engaged in technical work, and some have been taken into "three-in-one" combination technical teams to bring their talents into play. The former deputy director of the plant was concurrently the chief engineer. In the past because of his implementation of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line he had made mistakes, but after criticism and education by the masses there was a pronounced change for the better. On the basis of his performance, the Party committee of the plant arranged to have him take part in responsible work in the production command center so that he could better give play to his part.

The Party committee and the revolutionary committee of Hsiangt'an Electric Motor Plant, while boldly making use of former engineers and technical personnel, at the same time pay a great deal of attention to the strengthening of education in ideology and political line. The Party committee of this plant regularly organizes the workers, cadres and technical personnel of "three-in-one" combination technical teams to study Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking in relation to reality and to differentiate between materialism and idealism, so as to better use the materialist theory of reflection to guide technical innovations.

There is an engineer in the electric motor workshop who many years ago thought of changing a typical generator produced by the plant into an internal water-cooled type, but although he read many technical journals, he still could not find the theory to base his calculations on. After his participation in the "three-in-one" combination technical team, the workers studied together with him such brilliant works of Chairman Mao as "On Practice" and "Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?" and criticized the idealist transcendentalism spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of political swindlers. That enabled him to realize that theory originated from practice, and he was determined to find the method through practice. Consequently, with the help of the workers, in slightly more than two months, he successfully trial-manufactured an internal water-cooled electric generator which enabled the generating capacity to be

raised 200 percent. From practice he summed up a simple method of calculation as well as discovered the theoretical basis for the innovation.

The Party committee and the revolutionary committee of the Hsiangt'an Electric Motor Plant in the course of using and transforming the intellectuals have also paid attention to carrying out meticulous ideology and political work, and encouraged the technical personnel to dispel their worry and fears and to do their work boldly.

Because of the conscientious implementation of the Party's policy toward intellectuals, the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of Hsiangt'an Electric Motor Plant have fully mobilized the activism of the technical personnel. Together with the workers, they have successfully carried out 978 new technical innovations in 1971, of which some 373 items are major technical innovations, and played an important role in guaranteeing the all-round overfulfilling of the 1971 state plan in the whole plant.

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PLA RAILWAY CORPS

New Contributions in Railway Construction by PLA Railway Corps

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 20, 1972)

Guided by the line of unity and victory of the Party's "9th Congress," the Railway Corps of the Chinese People's Liberation Army has in the past year further implemented Chairman Mao's great policy of "Grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war" and gone all out in building railways to make new contributions toward socialist construction of the motherland.

The Railway Corps plays an important role in railway construction in the motherland. Last year, the broad masses of commanders and fighters together with the broad masses of people, defying the intense heat and severe cold, stepped up the rate of construction, and the number of main projects completed showed a greater increase over 1970 and the completed projects were of a high quality. At their construction sites, one tunnel after another rapidly wormed its way through the mountains, and in rivers and streams, buttress after buttress rose from the waves. Displaying the spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, they triumphed over the various difficulties and fulfilled their construction task with greater, faster, better and more economical results. Some of the lines have already been completed and victoriously opened to traffic.

"The line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place." The achievements obtained by the Railway Corps is a result of the implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. In one year or more, the commanders and fighters of the various units, in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "Carry out education in ideology and political line," have seriously read the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, developed in-depth repudiate revisionism and rectification, and further giving play to their awe-inspiring revolutionary spirit, in high spirit and fine mettle, they struggled arduously to fulfill and overfulfill the task of construction. Many of the units in last year's construction work set new records which led to the appearance of new levels. A certain unit in digging a big tunnel through a high and formidable mountain, came upon a subterranean stream in the course of construction. Jets of high pressure water shot out from the rock, and the daily rate of seepage was 10,000 tons. The commanders and fighters, battling in waist high water against the hardship, dug their way through the mountain, and not only was the rate of construction unaffected, but they even sped up the rate of excavation to create a new record.

In the early part of spring last year, the company to which "Mountain climbing hero" Yang-lien-ti belonged to when he was alive had to take part in the construction of a big bridge. Braving the intense cold, the fighters leaped into the bone-chilling current to dig a foundation for the bridge, and within a few short months, set up a 45-meter high pier in the river. A section of the railway construction by another unit wound its way along the hill by the side of

the water, and the line cut across a number of streams. During the dry season when the water ran low, the commanders and fighters would centralize their forces to build piers and foundations in the water, but during the rainy season they would actively grasp work in the tunnel. They set a record of completing more than 30 kilometers of bridges and tunnels within a year.

In construction work, the various units of the Railway Corps, by giving play to the glorious tradition of arduous struggle are building the country by thrift and doing everything by thrift. Many of the units, under the condition of heavy tasks but shortage of material, transportation forces and machinery, are using every means to tap potentials, make technical innovations, use old and obsolete things, and building the railway by thrift. A certain unit, by drawing material locally, has experimented and popularized the use of mixing pebbles with cement for the building of piers for bridges, for building railway tunnels, for surfacing walls and other plastering work, and that has caused the use of cement for plastering work to be reduced by about 35 percent, thereby saving a large amount of cement and labor and insuring the quality of the project.

A certain unit doing construction work in an inaccessible mountain region, had its commanders and fighters open up a water transportation route across dangerous shoals and angry waves to transport a large amount of construction material to meet the needs of this project. The various units in close conjunction with construction have also operated a number of small plants for the making of explosives, cement, light bulbs and bridge beams, as well as machine repairs, which played the part of stimulating construction.

In the work of laying tiles for the construction of a new railway, by overcoming difficulties and integrating indigenous with foreign methods, a certain unit produced more than 300 pieces of reinforced ore-stressed concrete beams, as well as a simple tile laying machine of their own design and manufacture, which not only satisfied their own needs for tiles and beams, but also supported the railway and bridge construction of the other units.

Many of the units are paying attention to investigation and study as well as improving construction designs. A certain unit, by adopting the "three-in-one" combination of leading members, technical personnel and fighters, has with the cooperation of the design department made improvements in 174 places in the designing of a line to save a large amount of state capital investment.

In the construction of railways, the masses of people living along the various lines have, under the leadership of the local Party committees at various levels, actively participated in the construction, as well as opening transportation links and handling equipment and materials. The armymen and civilians are laboring shoulder to shoulder and building the railway together, and not only has that accelerated the rate of construction, but it has also made closer the ties between the army and the government as well as between the army and the people and also plays an important part in stimulating the revolutionization and construction of the units.

At present, the broad masses of commanders and fighters are conscientiously summing up their experience, determined in the new year to go all out and aim higher still to make new contributions to the cause of railway construction of the motherland.

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TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS

Shatter Idealist Transcendentalism, Push Technical Innovation To Make Thriving Progress

- The Shanghai Diesel Engine Plant links class struggle with production struggle and scientific experiment

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 20, 1972)

(Based on NCNA Shanghai, January 19, 1972) The broad masses of workers, cadres and technical personnel of the Shanghai Diesel Engine Plant have taken class struggle as the key link and successfully linked up the three items of class struggle, production struggle and scientific experiment. They have also conscientiously studied Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's works, unfolded revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, shattered idealist transcendentalism, and upheld the materialist theory of reflection. These enabled this factory to extensively whip up technical innovation activities and innovated numerous techniques and equipment through these activities, thus effectively promoting production development.

This factory realized 1,500 items of technical innovation last year, succeeded in the construction of five automatic and semi-automatic continuous production lines, and invented some new technological processes, new skills, and new equipment of advanced standard. The whole factory fulfilled the annual production task of diesel engines two months ahead of schedule, and six new varieties were added to those produced in 1970. It also succeeded for the first time in the production of a set of 10,000 horsepower large and low-speed diesel engines for ships, enabling the production capacity of the factory to reach a new level.

In the course of practice, the broad masses of workers and cadres of the Shanghai Diesel Engine Plant realized that serious reading and study, the shattering of idealist transcendentalism, and the establishment of the materialistic theory of reflection have great significance to the elevation of ideological consciousness and to the direction and promotion of the development of production technology. They recalled that over the past few years this factory had progressed at a slow pace despite its certain undertakings of technical innovation, lagging behind the need of production development.

At the beginning of last year, workers of the 7th unit of the first section of the diesel engine workshop conscientiously studied Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, used dialectical materialism to arm their minds, relentlessly criticized idealism and metaphysics, energetically carried out technical innovation, enabling production to make great progress. This unit had been a production unit using specialized lathes and working in a continuous process of production.

Some people thought this unit's production level was already quite advanced and rational and there was no potential to be tapped. However, the workers studied Chairman Mao's teaching: "In the fields of the struggle for production

and scientific experiment, mankind makes constant progress and nature undergoes constant change; they never remain at the same level," used large number of facts to criticize and repudiate the metaphysical viewpoints that "all potential has been exhausted and production has reached the maximum limit." They said: "Specialized lathes and the continuous process of production have progressive and rational character but progressiveness and backwardness are relative. Today's advanced things may become backward tomorrow due to new inventions. Only by making revolution ceaselessly, by breaking down the old to establish the new can we push productivity forward to make incessant progress."

The workers boldly innovated technology, invented many types of advanced tools and equipment, carried out transformation in various degrees of eleven of the unit's twelve lathes, and realized 25 major innovations, greatly raising production standards. The unit originally had 25 men and produced 2,500 spare parts for diesel engine cases monthly. Now the whole unit has 15 men and produces 5,000 pieces with further elevation in quality.

The unfolding of technical innovation of the 7th unit greatly enlightened the Party committee of the factory. The comrades considered this struggle waged by workers of the 7th unit was in essence a struggle between the materialist theory of reflection and idealist transcendentalism. They undertook technical innovation with little success in the past due mainly to the pernicious influence of idealist transcendentalism, their viewing of problems metaphysically, their conservatism and old-fashioned methods, their satisfaction over achievements, and lack of the ideology of making revolution ceaselessly. They maintained that only by thoroughly criticizing and repudiating idealism and metaphysics, breaking fetishes and superstition and liberating the ideology would it be possible to implement Chairman Mao's great guideline of "self-reliance" and "arduous struggle" still better.

The factory's leadership decided to popularize the experience of the 7th unit, so it aroused the masses to penetratingly unfold struggle between the two ideologies and the two lines and combine line education with vigorous effort in making technical innovation through the various methods of holding exhibitions of technical innovation, on-the-spot meetings to exchange experience as well as making visits and study at advanced fraternal factories and units. They pooled the experience of the masses, and put forward concrete educational contents of "five breakings," "five establishments" and "five persistencies." These called for the breaking down of simple and dependent attitudes of reaching out hands to the upper levels, the establishment of the method of doing things through self-effort, and perseverance in the guideline of self-reliance; the breaking down of conservatism and old-fashioned methods, the establishment of the idea of daring to make new inventions, and resolute following of the revolutionary spirit of daring to think, daring to act and daring to make revolution; the breaking down of the method of having a minority of people to produce things with their doors shut, the mobilization of the masses to make technical innovations, and the perseverance in following the mass line; the breaking down of methods that seek ostentation and foreign style, the establishment of indigenous methods, and persistence in the guideline of walking on two legs; the breaking down of departmentalism, the establishment of the viewpoint of the over-all situation, and the persistence in the ideology of regarding the

whole country as a chessboard. This concrete and inspiring education in ideology and political line has greatly emancipated people's minds and boosted work enthusiasm, thus impelling technical innovation to make thriving progress.

In the oil pump workshop, the grinding of the residue of needle-shaped oil crystals in the sleeves of oil pumps had been done manually over the past 20-odd years and the production efficiency had been low. Due to the large quantity of output and the high standard of requirements, the workshop often failed to make timely processing, thus affecting the production of the subsequent work process. The workers had on many times proposed to make innovation in order to enable the products to rapidly meet the needs of State construction.

However, some people in the workshop asserted that they were too busy with their production tasks to have sufficient time for making innovations. Some people feared that after making the innovation, the quality might not reach the required standard, thus affecting the fulfillment of production tasks.

Through the criticism and repudiation of idealist transcendentalism, everyone in the workshop realized that the idea of placing innovation and production in two opposite positions was erroneous. They went down among the masses to make investigation and research, joined the workers together to discuss innovation measures. Consequently, they spent only half a month to succeed in the manufacturing of a large plain-surface oil residue grinding machine, raising the production efficiency by five times at one stroke, elevating the quality of products, transforming the passive production situation, and insuring the fulfillment of production tasks.

Technical innovation is a profound struggle between ideas and between political lines. In the course of such activities, the Shanghai Diesel Engine Plant energetically broke down the "theory that the masses are backward," established the idea that "the masses are real heroes," and fully trusted the masses and relied on them.

In the first half of last year, the State ordered this factory to trial produce a 10,000-horsepower low-speed diesel engine for ships in addition to the original plans, and the engine should be delivered before the end of the year. This factory had never turned out products of such an enormous size, and some cadres showed feelings of fear of the difficulties, intending to reach out their hands to the upper level to ask for manpower and equipment. The broad worker masses said: "This is needed by the State and needed by the revolution and we should be determined to make the effort." They suggested making technical innovation through self-reliance, and aroused the whole factory to fulfill this task by combining indigenous methods with foreign methods.

The factory Party committee actively supported the workers' proposal, promptly organized cadres to conscientiously study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, and relentlessly criticized the "theory that the masses are backward" pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i like. They further aroused the

masses to make suggestions and devise plans, adopted a method of "ants gnawing at bones," manufactured native equipment, overcame one difficulty after another. For example, the air scrubber tank of this 10,000-horsepower diesel engine was large in size and required complex processing work, but the factory lacked such large lathes to make the processing. The workers, cadres and technical personnel organized "three-in-one combination" teams, manufactured 14 sets of native equipment by themselves, finally overcoming difficulties. This not only insured the completion of the first 10,000-horsepower diesel engine before the National Day, but insured the fulfillment of other production tasks.

In the course of making technical innovation, the cadres and masses of this factory greatly raised their ideological consciousness and profoundly transformed their spiritual features due to their incessant efforts to break down idealist transcendentalism and establish the materialist theory of reflection. For example, the work of preparing the molding dies in the casting workshop was a job requiring the highest labor intensity in the whole factory, and the workers long intended to abolish this heavy physical labor. But they failed to realize this wish.

This time, the factory wanted to transform the workshop's backward features, and sent many technical personnel deep into the workshop to join the workers together in the practice of preparation of molding dies. They carried out machine operation themselves, penetratingly unfolded revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, thus transforming their ideology and feeling through personal experience. Then they joined the workers and cadres to form "three-in-one combination" teams, made practice, investigation and experiment all simultaneously, overcame various difficulties. They finally designed and succeeded in manufacturing a mechanical automatic process for preparation of molding dies, greatly raising work efficiency.

Some women comrades in this factory had previously maintained an inferiority complex and dared not participate in activities of technical innovation. This time,they made a study, criticized and repudiated the idealist transcendentalism advocated by swindlers of Liu Shao-ch'i's like. They realized that man's knowledge and ability were not inborn, but were derived from practice, and that women comrades could likewise make success in technical innovation if they could break the shackle of idealist transcendentalism and advance along the orientation pointed out by Chairman Mao. In a short span of several months, the women workers of the milling machine unit of the 3rd section of the tools workshop succeeded in the technical innovation of six items, making contributions to production development.

After the fulfillment of its 1971 diesel engine production task last year, this factory revealed contradictions, located gaps, and put forward proposals to deal with weak links in ideology and production. They penetratingly carried out education in ideology and political line and further whipped up a new upsurge in mass technical innovation. These activities have created favorable conditions for the production of more diesel engines this year.

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ARMY-PEOPLE RELATIONS

Armymen, Workers and Cadres in North China Region Learn from Each other

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Jan. 20, 1972)

cadres and workers and people's liberation army men engaged in supporting the left are learning from each other and cooperating in carrying revolution and production forward in the paoting administrative region ii north china's hopei province.

studying conscientiously and making common progress

army cadres, civilian cadres and workers at the paoting chemical fibre plant have made it a practice to study works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works and make common progress. army cadre chang yu-hsi often helps civilian cadres link revolutionary theory with practice. for a time li hsiu-chin, deputy secretary of the general party branch of the processing workshop, had difficulty in grasping the principal contradiction in her work. chang yu-hsi helped her study chairman mao's "on contradiction". li hsiu-chin linked the study with the actual situation and made steady progress in her thinking and work.

led by the plant's party committee, the cadres are now more consciously applying chairman mao's teachings in practice. guided by mao tsetung thought, they and the workers made technical innovations by doing away with all fetishes and superstitions and emancipating their minds. they have renovated the spinning frame, raising the number of revolutions by 23 per cent and output of rayon is now 40 per cent above the designed capacity. the workers have also made a new machine to make rayon that has greater tensile strength. they have built a workshop making this new rayon as a new contribution to china's chemical fibre industry.

advancing in unity

army cadres and civilian cadres support each other at the paoting regional machine tool plant. party committee secretary wang yu-min is an army cadre. in line with chairman mao's teaching that communists should set an example in fostering internal unity and solidarity, he respects the other cadres, learns from them modestly and brings into play the role of the party committee as a united fighting force.

liu shu-hsiang, a standing committee member of the party committee and vice-chairman of the plant revolutionary committee, was asked to summarize the political work done in the first half of 1971. because he had made mistakes earlier he was timid in his work. this provoked opinions from the workers. wang yu-min said to liu shu-hsiang earnestly: "i'm also responsible for some of the views the workers raised against you, because in some cases i failed to explain things to them in time. you ought to be confident in your work. don't lose heart." these words touched liu shu-hsiang. he said: "i assure you that i'll try my best to do the summary."

wang yu-min supports other cadres in their work and has their support in his own. the plant was given the task of assembling and testing two high-speed rotary presses made locally. wang yu-min was in charge of this work. as he lacked experience in production, many cadres, workers and technicians offered their help. some workers said to him: "we can overcome the difficulties alright. you needn't worry about the job, we'll tackle it together." liu shu-hsiang, who was at the time studying elsewhere, wrote a letter to wang yu-min, encouraging him to work confidently. with help from all sides, wang yu-min discussed knotty problems with the workers and they finished the job one month ahead of schedule.

cherishing each other

paoting region was hit by an unusual heat wave last summer. the temperature in the kilns at the paoting brick and tile factory soared to 70 degrees centigrade. party committee secretary li kuei worked alongside the workers, who braved suffocating heat and hardship to produce more bricks for the revolution. later he conferred with other party committee members and they decided on some measures to improve working conditions. cold drinks were provided, among other things.

li kuei shows profound proletarian feelings for the workers, and the workers show concern for him too. when some workers learned that li kuei suffered from tracheitis, they took it upon themselves to collect some medicinal herbs for him at a place dozen kilometres away.

class love and revolutionary unity help bring forth the revolutionary enthusiasm of the workers of the factory. they produced twice as many bricks in 1971 as in 1970.

OBITUARY

Comrade Kao Shu-hsun Passes Away

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 21, 1972)

kao shu-hsun, deputy to the third national people's congress, member of the national defence council and former vice-governor of hopei province, died of illness on january 19, 1972 in peking at the age of 74.

a memorial meeting for comrade kao shu-hsun was held at the auditorium of the papaoshan cemetery for revolutionaries this afternoon.

attending the meeting were hua kuo-feng, member of the central committee of the communist party of china; wang hsin-ting, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; hsieh fu-chih and chi teng, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress; lu han, member of the national defence council; leading members of departments concerned and friends and relatives of comrade kao shu-hsun.

the meeting was presided over by wang lu-ming, vice-chairman of the hopei provincial revolutionary committee. a memorial speech was delivered by ma li, deputy secretary of the c.p.c. hopei provincial committee.

in his memorial speech ma li said: comrade kao shu-hsun revolted against the kuomintang at the civil war front in hantan and came over to our side with one corps and one column of the kuomintang army on october 30, 1945. he joined the communist party of china in 1946 and served as the commander-in-chief of the democratic national construction army, vice-chairman of the hopei provincial people's government and at other posts.

he said: comrade kao shu-hsun led his troops to revolt against the kuomintang and come over to our side at a crucial moment of the all-round civil war unleashed by the kuomintang. he opposed the civil war launched by chiang kai-shek, took a stand for peace and came over to the people. this had a great influence throughout the country. after his revolt, comrade kao shu-hsun supported the great leader chairman mao, the communist party of china and socialism, worked hard in socialist construction and had done work beneficial to the people.

MINERAL RESOURCES

Northwest China Geological Team Locates Mineral Resources for Revolution

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Jan. 21, 1972)

the no. four geological prospecting team of kansu province, northwest china, has prospected the snow-capped chilien mountain area over the past few years and fulfilled its tasks with flying colours. now, a number of metal and non-ferrous metal mines have been built.

the team was faced with the question of whether there were any mineral resources in the chilien mountain. before liberation, a few bourgeois "experts" and "authorities" had been there, but they concluded "there is no mineral deposit in the chilien mountain" and "although there might be some mineral deposits, the prospects are dim." in 1969 the no. four prospecting team was sent out. the team party committee held that they must follow chairman mao's teaching in his work "on practice", adhere to the viewpoint of practice first and conduct investigations. the prospecting team then began to explore the mountain. it followed the party's mass line, and attached importance to making investigations among the local herdsmen and mobilized the people to help.

while a group of the team was having a rest in the tent of a tibetan herdsman last june, the herdsman said to them he was told that a century ago some people found mineral deposits in the mountain and the slags of melted ores could still be found. this aroused their attention and they decided to investigate. they climbed over precipices

and cliffs and crossed glaciers. some of them suffered from serious altitude dizziness. they drew strength from chairman mao's teaching "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory", and pressed forward. they detected outcroppings on the mountain peak after several days.

they camped on the mountain and made further investigations in order to find the vein. after half year's strenuous efforts, they found a mineral belt seven kilometres long and 200 metres wide with a rich lode. at the same time, they also found several other minerals urgently needed by the state, thus exploding the fallacy that "there is no mineral deposit in the chilien mountain" and "the prospects are dim."

racing against time, the geological workers nurtured by mao tsetung thought broke with conventions and continued prospecting during the winter. the first job was to transport more than one thousand tons of equipment up the mountain. at first, they wanted to use yaks which are good at mountain climbing. but even yaks could not negotiate the steep inclines. the geological workers then decided to do the work by themselves. they used explosives to open up a mountain path and then carried the heavy equipment up the mountain. drilling rigs were installed one by one and then the drilling machines started working.

a strong wind one night fiercely battered the drilling rigs and ropes binding their coverings snapped. if the coverings were blown away the machines might be damaged and stop working. a veteran worker named wang chih-kuo led the other workers in climbing up the tall drilling rigs to fasten the coverings at the risk of their lives. after five hours of hard work, they finished the job safely. in the first winter battle, they fulfilled their assignment of determining the volume of deposit of a medium-sized iron mine three months ahead of schedule.

in the winter of 1970 the geological workers were assigned to help another geological team prospect a new deposit. they started at once for the area in the spirit of defying fatigue and fighting successive battles. as soon as they arrived, they climbed to the top of the mountain in a snowstorm to study the topography and select the points for drilling. that winter they overcame a lack of drilling instruments and fulfilled the task quickly and with good results.

LOCAL INDUSTRY

South China Ancient City Expands Local Industry

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jan. 21, 1972)

ancient fushan city in the pearl river delta in south china today has built through self-reliance and hard work a complete industrial system consisting of small iron and steel, machine tool, chemical, pharmaceutical and medical apparatus plants, small paper mills, printing houses, food processing shops, ship yards and coal mines.

before liberation, the city has only ceramics, foundry, textiles and some other handicraft workshops. the great leap forward year of 1958 saw fushan set up many plants producing farm machinery, pumps, textile machinery and industrial ceramics. a new high tide launched by the city during the cultural revolution to build small enterprises completed the industrial system.

the city has kept to the principle of combining centralized leadership, unified planning and mass movements in developing industry.

fushan planned to build a iron and steel plant at the beginning of last year, but did not have sufficient material and equipment. the municipal party committee and revolutionary committee called on the masses to rely on their own efforts to solve the problems. the workers of 36 factories launched a "people's war" to build blast furnaces. while fulfilling their own production tasks, the vibrator plant and the farm machinery plant produced charging machines, travelling cranes and other equipment and parts for the iron and steel plant. the foundry, pump, textile machinery and other plants offered blowers, crushers and other machines. the workers of the municipal building company, who undertook to put up the no. one blast furnace stack, made technical innovations and changed the old method by building the stack from the inside. they worked day and night and completed the 40 metre-high stack 20 days ahead of time and saved a lot of material. under the leadership of the party organizations at various levels, the workers set up the first blast furnace and two furnaces of their own devising in less than six months, and production of pig iron began. in the past year, the city concentrated on more than ten industrial projects and set up more than 60 plants including a steel rolling mill, an insecticide plant, a chemical machinery plant, a nitro-aniline plant, a gas analyzing instrument plant, a cotton mill and a rectification equipment plant.

the great proletarian cultural revolution touched off a vigorous technical innovations campaign. the workers combined revolutionary enthusiasm with a scientific approach. they have made more than 3,000 technical innovations over the past few years, improving working conditions and raising efficiency. ceramic workers renovated the old kilns which used to operate manually at high temperature into automatically-controlled ones that ensure serial production. a three-in-one combination group made up of foundry workers, revolutionary cadres

and technicians made eight kinds of molding devices which mechanized 95 per cent of the formerly strenuous molding processes. it also improved the technique for molding precision pieces, reducing the 15 work processes into three and trebling efficiency. some production departments have adopted electronic and fluidic techniques.

the workers, cadres and technicians study chairman mao's works "on practice" and "on contradiction" and apply his philosophic concepts to production. they make multiple use of waste gas, liquid and residue to produce chemicals and chemical products. the paper mill in 1971 made 1,200 tons of chemical fertilizer by using waste liquid that otherwise would affect crops. statistics show that since 1970 the city has used waste gas, liquid and residue to turn out more than 10,000 tons of chemicals and chemical products, reclaim 3,000 tons of iron and steel and produce large quantities of cement and other building material. some factories are using residual boilers heat to generate electricity.

fushan's local industries serve farm production. the city has over the years set up many factories making pumps, electrically-powered threshers, huskers and dozens of other kinds of farm machinery. they have trial-produced small combines, rice transplanters and other machines especially tailored to local needs. workers regularly go round the villages to repair farm implements and tools during busy farming seasons. more than 40 such groups were sent by the light industry and machinery departments last year to tour six mountainous and coastal counties. the poor and lower-middle peasants welcomed them.

ELECTRIC MOTORS

Northeast China Motor Plant Turns Out New Products

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jan. 21, 1972)

the shenyang electric motor plant's 1971 output was 38 per cent over the 1970 figure which in turn was 2.5 times the production in 1966.

it produced more than 100 new kinds of big and medium electric motors for mines and metallurgical plants during the last two years.

the plant was set up in 1950 to produce small electrical equipment. it was expanded in 1958 to make small motors under the guidance of chairman mao's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism". the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents wanted to close it down in 1960 on the pretext that such production was unprofitable. the workers rose against this counter-revolutionary revisionist line and went on with the job despite pressure and difficulties.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the plant party committee got the cadres and workers to study chairman mao's teaching on taking steel as the key link against the background of the acute struggle between the two lines in the plant. they were able to implement chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line more consciously as they criticized the revisionist trash of "putting profit in command" spread by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers. the workers were determined to put politics in command and do their share in developing the country's iron and steel industry by making more of the motors needed.

the plant in 1970 was assigned to produce a 6,300 kilowatt a.c. synchronous motor for the first time. in 70 days of strenuous efforts the workers, cadres and technicians succeeded thanks to mass technical innovations and close coordination by other units.

by self-reliance and hard struggle, they have renovated the old machines and made new equipment. they successfully processed a large rotor with two small lathes of their own making. the plant had an imported external grinding machine which could only handle a piece within a 50-millimetre diameter. now it can handle pieces with 50- to 200-millimetre diameters after being renovated. the plant has adopted 350 technical innovations and made and renovated 97 pieces of machinery since 1970.

FIGHT AGAINST NATURAL CALAMITIES

North China Hsien Overcomes Floods, Wrests Good Harvests

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Jan. 21, 1972)

the commune members of pingshun county in north china's shansi province overcome heavy floods and wrested good harvests in 1971 through hard struggle. output of grain per hectare rose from 3.1 to 3.8 tons and the total output 16.1 per cent, compared with 1970. all the 20 communes in the county increased their output, including those that were seriously hit.

this is a victory for chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, which guides the county's mass movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture. as a matter of fact, in 1970 grain output averaged three tons per hectare, 20 per cent more than the previous year, meeting the target set in the national programme for agricultural development.

cadres of some communes and production brigades became conceited and satisfied because things were going well. li shun-ta, national model peasant and secretary of the county party committee, put the question to the people of the whole county of how to deepen the movement to learn from tachai. meanwhile, members of the county party committee led a number of cadres

in going to the county's 229 production brigades to make investigations and study. this helped them understand that there were still some communes and production brigades lagging behind and gaps between the advanced ones and tachai.

in line with chairman mao's teaching "carry out education in ideology and political line", the leading members of the county party committee took the lead in opposing arrogance and complacency. they studied the history of the inner party struggle between the two lines with the commune and production brigade cadres and helped them recognize from the view-point of the struggle between the two lines harms caused by arrogance and complacency. their work strengthened the party's leadership at the basic level.

the leading bodies at all levels and the commune members pledged to learn better from tachai. they worked hard to build water conservancy works tailored to local conditions. over 47,000 metres of dams and 4,000 hectares of tachai-type terraced fields were built and over 267 hectares of grain fields were opened on wasteland in a year. the commune members carried earth to raise the fields and build 500 small check dams so as to provide good conditions for higher grain output.

last year, the county was hit by four successive floods, the rainfall being several times greater than usual. over 60 per cent of the arable land was affected. many dams, fields and roads were damaged, the supply of electricity was cut off and communication lines broke down.

the county party committee called an emergency meeting. li shun-ta said: "difficulties can test and temper the leading bodies at all levels. we can overcome the disaster and wrest good harvests if we persist in using mao tsetung thought to guide our fight against the floods."

under the unified leadership of the county party committee, a large-scale battle started throughout the county. bringing with them seeds, chemical fertilizer and farm implements urgently needed by the afflicted areas, leading members of the county party committee went and worked with the masses. cadres at all levels went into action. the affected communes and production brigades displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and organized the masses to replant the fields. communes and production brigades less seriously hit or not affected by the disaster supported them in the spirit of socialist cooperation. though the hsikou production brigade was seriously hit it offered more than 500 kilogrammes of seed to help communes worse off. members of the liutsun production brigade volunteered to contribute seeds of quick-ripening maize and rush-planted 6.7 hectares of land. field management was strengthened and fertilizer applied to the fields. as a result, grain output per hectare of this production brigade rose from 3.87 tons in 1970 to 6.1 tons in 1971.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND FRANCE

NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Gives Banquet in Honor of Official Delegation of Foreign Affairs Commission of National Assembly on France

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 20, 1972)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome all the members of the official delegation of the foreign affairs commission of the national assembly of france. the delegation is led by jean de broglie, chairman of the commission.

attending the banquet were french ambassador to china etienne manac'h and his wife, and diplomatic officials of the french embassy in peking.

kuo mo-jo and jean de broglie spoke at the banquet.

on behalf of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, kuo mo-jo extended warm welcome to jean de broglie and the other distinguished french guests.

he said: "although we live far apart on two different continents, the friendship between the people of our two countries is as close as that between two neighbours. eight years have elapsed since official diplomatic relations between china and france were established in 1964 on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. thanks to the concerted efforts by the two sides in the past eight years, the good relations between our two countries have been growing day by day, the relations between the two countries in the economic, trade, scientific, cultural and other fields have been continuously expanding, the exchange of visits has been increasing and the ties between the national assemblies of the two countries have been growing."

"i am deeply convinced", kuo mo-jo continued, "that the present friendly visit to china of the official delegation of the foreign affairs commission of the national assembly of france led by mr. jean de broglie will certainly make new contributions to promoting the mutual understanding and friendship between the national assemblies and people of our two countries."

kuo mo-jo said: "the people of both china and france have a revolutionary tradition. though having different social systems, our two countries cherish independence and oppose control and interference by superpowers. we are glad to see the victories the french people have won in their struggle against the control by superpowers and wish them new victories."

jean de broglie said: "the sympathetic sentiments the french people very spontaneously cherish for the chinese people are naturally enhanced by the courage your compatriots have shown in their liberation struggle and their effort to make development, by a culture of several thousand years and finally by the quite ancient economic relations and exchanges of visits between our two countries, relations which have always sought occasions to assert themselves.

"and today, furthermore, the convergence of political attitudes have enlarged the field of our relations. whether the question is the tests the peoples of indochina are being subjected to, with regard to which general de gaulle made a speech in phnom penh that defined and still defines our policy, or it is our role in the united nations where we have never ceased struggle to remove the obstacles placed by the united states against the presence of the people's republic of china in the assembly, or it is the principles guiding our action, the struggle against hegemony, as well as the right of the peoples to self-determination, in these domains our two countries find new and abundant occasions to work for peace and progress of humanity," he added.

"we ardently hope," he said, "that our presence today will contribute to prolonging, amplifying and strengthening the result of the friendly contacts."

he added: "we hope, and the warmth of your reception encourages us, to contribute today to better preparation for the deepening of these contacts in economic, cultural and many other fields."

"our present voyage deepens our understanding, gives us the opportunity to know your great people better and to appreciate their achievements better," jean de broglie added.

present at the banquet were chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister of foreign affairs; chang hsi-jo, president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs; hsieh fu-min, pei shih-chang, hua lo-keng and hu yu-chih, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress; and leading members of departments concerned chen chieh, chou pei-yuan, yu li-chun, wu fan-wu, wang yeh-chiu, hsiang chien, sun so-chang, ma chia-chun, chu chuan-hsien and hu shu-tu.

before the banquet began, kuo mo-jo and others met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with all members of the visiting delegation. french ambassador to china etienne manac'h and his wife were present.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Comrades Chou En-lai, Kuo Mo-jo, Keng Piao, Ni Chih-fu, Chang Shih-chung and Wang Kuo-chuan Meet Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 21, 1972)

comrades chou en-lai, kuo mo-jo, keng piao, ni chih-fu, chang shih-chung and wang kuo-chuan this afternoon met all members of the delegation of the general council of trade unions and the federation of independent unions of japan led by its head makoto ichikawa, chairman of the g.c.t.u., and deputy head makishiro abe, chairman of the f.i.u.; all members of the friendship visiting group of the '1970 society' of diet members of the japanese socialist party led by its head masaki ino and deputy head toshiaki matsuzawa; and all members of the first friendship visiting group from okinawa prefecture of japan led by its head ryosin nakayoshi and deputy head hiroaki fukuchi. they had a cordial and friendly talk with the japanese friends and posed for photographs with each of the three delegations.

attending the meeting were:

shunichi yamazaki, secretary general, and shigeru okamura, yutaka nakagawa, kesajiro meguro, kew hirose, yoshio eguchi, isamu soga, takaaki nakai, reiko shinagaki, sachiko sugita and hisao morita, members, of the delegation of the general council of trade unions of japan and the federation of independent unions of japan;

kanju sato, secretary general, and mikio abe, kosuke uehara, kenjiro kawamata, kihee kijima, tsunetoshi tanaka, takako doi, shichiro hasebe, toshihisa matsuura, takahiro yokomichi and masako goto, members, of the friendship visiting group of "1970 society" of diet members of the japanese socialist party; and

satoru nakasone, secretary general, isamu yoshida, chuzaburo kishimoto, kakichi matsudo, chogi miyara and nakahiro yafuso, members, and masahiro bono, assistant, of the first friendship visiting group from japan's okinawa prefecture.

present at the meeting were leading members of the china-japan friendship association and other organizations concerned, representatives of workers in the chinese capital, and staff members chang hsiang-shan, wang hsiao-yun, chuang tao, mao pao-chung, tien shu-chien, tang chang, wang hsiao-yi, hsiao hsiang-chien, lin po, chen kang, chin su-cheng, li fu-teh, li meng-ching, wang ching-ju, chen fu-nan, chou ho-liang, chou pin, tuan yuan-pei, chen jui-hua and lu hui-hsiang.

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Nigerian Professor Leaves Peking for Home Via Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 20, 1972)

nigerian professor azinna nwafor left here for home via kwangchow by air this morning after a visit to peking.

he visited schools, a factory and a people's commune and went sight-seeing at scenic spots after he arrived in peking on january 15. a dinner was given in his honour by the china international travel service.

CHINA AND PUERTO RICO

Wang Kuo-chuan Gives Banquet in Honor of Puerto Rican Socialist Party Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 21, 1972)

wang kuo-chuan, a leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, gave a banquet here today in honour of the delegation of the socialist party of puerto rico led by juan mari bras, general secretary of the party.

attending the banquet were julio vives, member of the delegation and chairman of the socialist party of puerto rico, and members of the delegation alberto perez and miguel cabrera.

attending were shen chien, a leading member of the china-latin america friendship association, and leading members of organizations concerned, including chen teh-ho, kan mai, ma chia-chun, hsueh tuan, lin chen and hu li-peng. the hosts and guests had a cordial and friendly conversation at the banquet.

CHINA AND RHODESIA

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator Support Zimbabwe People's Struggle

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 21, 1972)

the "people's daily" carries an article by its commentator today entitled "the zimbabwe people are incomitable". the article reads:

large-scale strikes and demonstrations were held by the zimbabwe people in the past few days to oppose resolutely the colonial scheme of britain and the rhodesian white racist regime and the "test of acceptability" fraud conducted in rhodesia by people sent from britain. the reactionary rhodesian authorities flagrantly called out large numbers of armed troops and police who even used tear-gas to brutally suppress the demonstrators. this crime exposed once again the extremely reactionary colonialist features of the rhodesian smith regime and aroused indignation among the people of various countries in the world.

the "agreement" on the "settlement of the rhodesian independence dispute" concocted by the british government and the reactionary smith authorities last year is an out-and-out fraud. the recent dispatch by britain of a group of persons to rhodesia to conduct the so-called "test of acceptability" is a more clumsy trick. its aim is to deceive the zimbabwe people and world opinion by making a show and fabricating "acceptability" so as to push ahead the british-rhodesian colonial scheme. defying brute force, the zimbabwe people have risen to hold demonstrations and resolutely exposed and opposed such a fraud. their heroic struggle has dealt a telling blow to the british government and the rhodesian white racist regime.

what is the true will of the zimbabwe people? it is to overthrow the white colonial rule and achieve national independence. their recent powerful demonstrations are an expression of their will. this will of theirs is unconquerable. whatever plots the british government may resort to and however ruthless is the suppression perpetrated by the reactionary rhodesian authorities, the zimbabwe people's struggle against the white colonial rule and for national independence is irresistible. the people of africa and the world over are standing on the side of the zimbabwe people. the chinese people have always shown deep sympathy and expressed firm support for the just struggle of the zimbabwe people. we are convinced that so long as they strengthen their unity and persist in struggle, the zimbabwe people will definitely be able to win final victory.

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

Statement of Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 21, 1972)

statement of the ministry of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china

january 21, 1972

on january 17, 1972 the ministry of foreign affairs of the republic of south viet nam issued a statement which sternly condemned u.s. imperialism and the nguyen van thieu puppet clique for their barbarous crime and vicious plot of forcing the broad masses of the inhabitants in the northern provinces in south viet nam to move to disguised concentration camps in the south, and voiced the south vietnamese people's firm determination to thoroughly smash the u.s.-puppet clique's "pacification" policy and "removal of population" programme. the chinese government and people express their utmost indignation at this grave crime of u.s. imperialism and its lackeys and their most resolute support for the just stand taken by the ministry of foreign affairs of the republic of south viet nam in its statement.

in order to "vietnamize" their war of aggression against viet nam, the u.s. imperialists have been pushing a ruthless policy of "pacification" in large areas of south viet nam, incessantly sending out u.s.-puppet troops to launch barbarous "mopping-up" campaigns and destroying large numbers of villages and farms and slaughtering south vietnamese people by means of aircraft, artillery, toxic chemicals and other modern lethal weapons. at the same time, they have established so-called "strategic hamlets", disguised concentration camps into which they drive large numbers of inhabitants and where they subject them to inhuman persecution and suppression. recently, the u.s.-puppet clique has plotted the massive forcible removal of nearly one million inhabitants of the northern provinces in south viet nam to disguised concentration camps in the south in a wild attempt to turn a large area south of the demilitarized zone into no-man's land. all this has fully revealed the savage and cruel nature of the u.s. aggressors.

a major objective of u.s. imperialism in pushing the "pacification" policy is to cut the flesh-and-blood ties between the south vietnamese people and the south viet nam people's liberation armed forces, and isolate and weaken the people's armed forces and proceed to put down the revolutionary armed struggle of the south vietnamese people. however, u.s. imperialism will never succeed in its scheme. in the past the u.s.-puppet clique pushed in south viet nam "pacification" programmes of varied names, such as "emergency pacification", "special pacification", "additional pacification" and "comprehensive pacification", but one after another they all went bankrupt in

the face of the south vietnamese armed forces and people who are united as one and fighting with tenacity. the u.s.-puppet clique's present scheme of massive forcible removal of population will only further arouse the south vietnamese people to brave resistance and absolutely will not save u.s. imperialism and its lackeys from their thorough defeat.

the chinese government and people strongly condemn u.s. imperialism for this new crime. the u.s. government must stop its brutal persecution of the south vietnamese people, stop pushing its "vietnamization" scheme, stop its war of aggression against viet nam and the other indochinese countries, immediately withdraw all the u.s. aggressor armed forces and its vassal troops and immediately cease supporting the puppet regime in south viet nam, the lon nol-sirik matak clique in cambodia and the rightists in laos. the chinese government and people firmly support the people of south viet nam and indochina as a whole in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. so long as u.s. imperialism does not stop its aggression against the people of viet nam and the other indochinese countries, we will firmly support them to the end till complete victory.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish Prime Minister, Foreign Minister Receive Chinese Journalists' Delegation

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Jan. 20, 1972)

swedish prime minister olof palme and foreign minister krister wickman respectively received all members of the chinese journalists' delegation this afternoon and had friendly conversations with them.

the delegation is led by teng kang, deputy director of the hsinhua news agency, with chang ying, deputy director of the information department of the chinese foreign ministry, as deputy head.

chang fa-tien, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy to sweden, was present on both occasions.

the delegation arrived here by air yesterday morning for a friendly visit to the country at the invitation of the swedish government after concluding a friendly visit to finland.

sweden's minister of agriculture ingemund bengtsson gave a luncheon in honour of all members of the chinese delegation on the very day of their arrival. present on the occasion were ivan eckersten, secretary of state of the ministry of agriculture; allan johansson, director of the ministry; manfred nilsson, director of the information

department of the foreign ministry; jan maartenson, secretary general of the swedish preparatory committee for the u.n. conference on the human environment; and other government officials. chang fa-tien was also present.

the hosts and guests had friendly conversations at the luncheon.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Representative Huang Hua Supports Demand to Hold Security Council Special Meetings in Africa

(NCNA-English United Nations, Jan. 19, 1972)

huang hua, permanent representative of china on the u.n. security council, speaking at the 1626th security council meeting today, expressed full support for the just demand of african countries to hold special meetings of the security council in africa.

he exposed certain big powers for showing brazen contempt for and sabotaging the resolutions adopted by the u.n. general assembly and security council, condemned the ruthless persecution and suppression of the african people by the reactionary authorities in rhodesia and south africa and the portuguese colonial authorities, and demanded that the security council and the u.n. secretariat speedily complete the preparations for the holding of meetings in africa so that they can take place as scheduled.

huang hua said, "the chinese delegation fully supports the holding of special meetings of the security council in addis ababa, africa. the chinese delegation is of the opinion that it is very proper and most timely for the organization of african unity to ask the security council to hold its meetings in africa. it reflects the strong desire of the overwhelming majority of african countries and the entire african people for more direct concern and attention by the united nations and the security council over the development of the current situation in africa, although the record of the united nations and the security council on the settlement of the grave issues facing africa has been most disappointing."

huang hua emphasized, "at present, the struggle of the african countries and peoples in defence of their national independence and state sovereignty and the movements of the people in the non-independent regions of africa for national independence and national liberation are vigorously surging forward. in the meantime, imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism are still carrying out frantic bloody suppression of the african people's national liberation movements and subjecting the independent african countries to

intensified aggression, subversion, control, interference and bullying. all this seriously affects the peace and security in the african continent and the world."

huang hua noted, "the sanctions against the racist regime in southern rhodesia are being violated ever more seriously. in particular, some big powers have shown brazen contempt for the resolutions on sanctions adopted by the general assembly and the security council and have openly announced measures in violation of the sanctions. the above acts have aroused the great indignation of the overwhelming majority of the countries and peoples in africa and the whole world."

huang hua further noted, "the new fraud concocted by the british government and the reactionary authorities in southern rhodesia has evoked the strong resistance of the zimbabwe people, who have staged large-scale mass demonstrations. however, their just action has been subjected to the ruthless and barbarous suppression by the smith racist regime."

he continued, "supported by the colonialists and neo-colonialists, the racist regime in south africa is stepping up the practice of its reactionary fascist racism and the barbarous policies of racial discrimination and apartheid, ruthlessly persecuting the africans in south africa and deliberately creating and provoking contradictions and conflicts among the different races and tribes, in an attempt to attain their aim of divide and rule by using africans to oppose africans. with the support of certain big powers, the vorster regime is pursuing a policy of colonial expansion abroad. up to now it is still illegally occupying namibia and is colluding with the portuguese colonialists and the racists of southern rhodesia in suppressing the national liberation movements in mozambique, zimbabwe and angola, posing a menace to the peace and security of the independent countries in southern africa, and there exists the danger of its development into military conflicts. we deem it necessary for the security council to respond to the demand of the african countries and peoples, respect the relevant resolutions adopted by the u.n. general assembly and hold its meetings in africa, and discuss in earnest the various grave problems confronting the african continent and take corresponding measures in accordance with the principles of the u.n. charter. the security council bears an unshirkable responsibility in this respect. it is totally unjustifiable for certain member states to seek pretexts to obstruct or delay the holding of the security council meetings in africa."

huang hua said, "thanks to the hard efforts of mr. farah, president of the security council, and the representatives of african and other countries, the sub-committee has overcome many difficulties and finally presented a report on the basis of reaching consensus through consultations. i would like to take this opportunity to express congratulations to the president of the security council mr. farah and the sub-committee led by him."

in conclusion, huang hua said that "the security council and the secretariat should speedily complete the various preparations for the holding of the meetings in africa in accordance with the resolution just adopted, so that the meetings can take place as scheduled."

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* NATIONAL *
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HSIEN-LEVEL PARTY COMMITTEES

Develop Active Ideological Struggle, Insure Party's Centralized Leadership

- CCP Yüehyang Hsien Committee strives to put its "leading squad" under the command of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 16, 1972)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Changsha, January 15, 1972) The CCP Yüehyang Hsien Committee of Hunan Province firmly perseveres in developing active ideological struggle and unifies cognition, policy, planning, command and action with Mao Tse-tung's thought, thus intensifying the ideological development of its "leading squad" and insuring the centralized leadership of the Party.

After its inauguration, the CCP Yüehyang Hsien Party Committee firmly upheld the principle of democratic centralism of the Party. Most of the comrades were able to unfold active ideological struggle and voluntarily maintain the Party's solidarity and unity. However, there were a few comrades who did not promptly put on the table problems that cropped up, thus adversely affecting the unity of the "leading squad."

In view of this fact, the hsien Party committee organized all to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's teaching, "Put all problems on the table" and "We favor active ideological struggle, because it is a weapon with which to bring about unity within the Party and revolutionary organizations and enables them to fight." They also reviewed the experience and lesson learned in this respect.

In the first half of 1971 the hsien Party committee decided to build a new farm machine factory to speed up farm mechanization. The standing committee member of the hsien Party committee in charge of capital construction favored the building of a factory that would produce both farm machines and electrical motors. His argument was that the hsien already had a long-established electrical motor factory with a sound foundation, and on the basis of the principle of having old factories lead new ones, the manpower and material resources of the electrical motor factory could be used for the speedy establishment of a farm machine plant. The committee member in charge of industry, however, did not agree. He argued that the electrical motor factory had only a limited area for additional buildings and that if a new plant had to be built there, future expansion of the old factory would be hampered and it would be inimical to long-term planning. As neither of the two men promptly placed the problem on the table for discussion, a barrier rose between them and that hampered the timely building of a farm machine factory.

Later, with the help of the secretary of the hsien Party committee, they brought out the problem for serious discussion. They went to the worker masses to solicit their views and to the proposed construction sites to make surveys. Having unified their view, they decided to build the farm machine factory at the same place as a hsien-operated tractor repairs and maintenance station, where some old factory buildings and equipment were available for use and there was ample space for building. To operate the new factory successfully, the hsien Party committee also decided to transfer adequate manpower and materials from the electrical motor factory and other old factories to the new factory. After the solution of the problem, the two closely cooperated with each other and supported each other, successfully fulfilling their tasks.

Through a study and review of this experience gained and lesson learned, members of the hsien Party committee realized that since they were different from one another in their political and ideological level, their work experience, and their understanding of actual situations, it was normal for them to have different views while doing their work. If only they put their problems on the table, distinguished right from wrong with the help of Mao Tse-tung's thought, firmly upheld truth, and rectified their mistakes, they would be able to reach accord and fight in unity.

The Yüehyang Hsien Party Committee takes particular care to put in practice the principles of the Party's democratic centralism. Before a resolution is formed, members of the committee take full advantage of democracy and say freely what they want to say. But as soon as a resolution is taken, it will be firmly acted upon.

In the movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture, the hsien Party committee decided that one of the committee members, who was also a standing committee member of the hsien revolutionary committee, should lead a group of cadres to Sha-nan production brigade of T'ung-hsi commune, an advanced collective of the hsien, to stay there and work, and to sum up the typical experience there for introduction throughout the whole area. Having gone down to the lower level, this comrade discovered that although Sha-nan brigade was an old model, it did not carry out scientific farming well. He thought that the brigade was

not an ideal choice and questioned the decision of the hsien Party committee. Later he found that the nearby Liho production brigade paid close attention to scientific farming, that its foundation for production was good, and that its output was higher than that of Sha-nan brigade. He believed that he would soon be able to produce positive results by staying to work in Li-ho brigade, which would be convincing when applied to the direction of work in the whole area. Accordingly, without asking for the consent of the hsien Party committee, he had his pilot scheme transferred to Li-ho brigade.

The hsien Party committee, having discovered the change, seriously discussed the matter at a meeting of the committee. Members of the committee conducted a discussion in the light of Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, and realized that although in carrying out the decisions of the Party committee an individual member was permitted to voice disagreement, it was against the principle of democratic centralism to alter a decision without the consent of the collective given after discussion.

Having raised his understanding, the committee member in question voluntarily conducted struggle against self and repudiation of revisionism. After the meeting he went deep into Sha-nan brigade and studied and labored together with the local cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants. He summed up the past experience of the brigade, brought to light the contradictions in work, and helped them overcome self-conceit and complacency, earnestly implement the "eight-word charter" for agriculture, learn from Li-ho brigade's experience in scientific farming, and overcome the weak links, so as to enable the old model to become perfect and develop continuously. In the meantime, he also helped Liho brigade learn from the experience of Sha-nan brigade in doing political work, enabling the former brigade also to join the ranks of advanced units.

The Yüehyang Hsien Party Committee also attaches the utmost importance to organizing its "leading squad" to read and study in relation to reality, and to turn the process of developing active ideological struggle into a process of studying and applying Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought as well as a process of implementation of the Party's policies.

When the standing committee of the hsien Party committee one day discussed the employment of a certain cadre, some members, holding that the cadre had made mistakes in the great cultural revolution, were for barring him from continuing to do leadership work. Some others, however, held that the cadre had a good background and always worked actively and conscientiously, that although he had made some mistakes in the great cultural revolution, he had already acknowledged and corrected his mistakes with the help of the masses, and that therefore he should be allowed to continue to do some leadership work. The two views could not be reconciled.

Thereupon the hsien Party committee organized the "squad" to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's teaching on the question of cadres and the Party's cadre policy. They reviewed the historical experience of the two-line struggle in the Party over the cadre question, increased the consciousness of execution of the Party's cadre policy, and assigned leadership work to the cadre. He displayed activism in his work and produced good results.

Owing to the resolute unfolding of active ideological struggle, the fighting unity of the "squad" of the Yüehyang hsien Party committee is strengthened ceaselessly, and a lively and brisk political situation is gradually brought about in which "there is centralism as well as democracy, discipline as well as freedom, unified will as well as individual ease of mind."

In the very busy season of shock harvesting of early rice and shock transplanting of late rice seedlings last year, a serious drought befell the whole hsien. The hsien Party committee called upon all to work together to overcome the drought and fulfill the plan for the planting of late rice in time. In carrying out this decision some committee members held that it would be impossible to fulfill the original plan calling for the planting of 520,000 mow of late rice. They urged an immediate revision of the plan and a suitable cut of the total acreage of late rice to avoid hurting the enthusiasm of the masses and affecting the bumper harvest of food grains for the whole year. Other comrades, however, held that the revolutionary enthusiasm of the basic-level cadres and the masses of commune members was very high just then, and that they were fighting day and night and were fully confident of being able to fulfill the original plan.

At that crucial moment the hsien Party committee promptly called a conference, at which all were urged to put their problems on the table, say all they had to say and put forward their views. After full discussion, the correct views were gathered together and understanding was united. Finally, in accordance with the scientific attitude of seeking truth from facts and on the basis of different circumstances, different demands were put forward. This decision, taken by the hsien Party committee on the basis of full development of democracy, had the support of the broad masses of cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants. The enthusiasm of the masses was further aroused, and the plan formulated by the hsien Party committee was successfully fulfilled.

* * *

UNIVERSAL EDUCATION

Grasp Universal Education As An Important Matter in Consolidating Proletarian Dictatorship

- An investigation report on Wangchia commune in Ch'ü hsien, Chekiang Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 23, 1972)

In accordance with Chairman Mao's brilliant directive, "Education must be revolutionized," the Party committee of Wangchia commune in Ch'ü hsien, Chekiang Province, has organized and mobilized the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants as well as revolutionary teachers and students to study Chairman Mao's thoughts on educational revolution, and taking the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines as the guideline, has vigorously criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang for education, eliminated various interferences and adopted diversification in the operation of schools. After more than a year of effort, fundamental universalization of primary education is brought into being in this commune.

Smash the Theory "It Is Nothing Important," Strengthen Leadership Over Universal Education

In 1968, great leader Chairman Mao issued the directive, "Schools and colleges should be managed by the poor and lower-middle peasants," and this was firmly implemented by the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants of the commune. In the course of criticizing and repudiating the revisionist line in education, a profound transformation took place in the physiognomy of the schools, but the question on universal education had still not been solved. By means of investigation and study, the Party committee of the commune discovered that there were some cadres of the commune and the production brigades who did not attach enough importance to universal education, and thought that "a few person less in school is nothing so important."

In the light of this state of affairs, the Party committee of the commune organized the cadres from the level of production team leaders upward and backbone elements of poor and lower-middle peasants to hold a study class. By studying Chairman Mao's thoughts on educational revolution, developing extensive remember-hardship and count-blessings activities and launching in-depth revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, the awareness of class struggle and line struggle of everyone was raised, and they all resolutely declared: "Although work may be pressing, the revolution in education must never be forgotten. We must vigorously criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education of Liu Shao-ch'i and fulfill the task of universal education set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development."

In order to strengthen leadership over universal education, the Party committee of the commune has ideologically, operationally and organizationally adopted the following measures:

To strengthen leadership and effectively grasp universal education in the countryside.

"Cadres are a decisive factor once the political line is determined." Proceeding organizationally by first reorganizing and reinforcing the former leading bodies in charge of education in the commune and the production brigades, the work of education in the commune is put under the concrete charge of a member of the Party committee and a vice chairman of the revolutionary committee, while in the production brigades the Party branch members and deputy group leaders of revolutionary leadership groups are in charge of the poor peasants educational administrative groups. The Party committee of the commune has listed the revolution in education on its agenda of important business, and in accordance with Chairman Mao's proletarian line on educational revolution as well as general and specific policies, regularly carries out discussion and study of these important problems. The commune has also put the universalization of primary education on its target of "In agriculture learn from Tachai" for discussion at conferences of cadres at three levels. The secretary of the Party committee personally carries out in-depth investigation of the condition of universal education in order to work on typical examples successfully.

To take class struggle and line struggle as the guideline and grasp firmly revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation.

At one time the idea that "it is useless to study" and preference for males and discrimination against females had a very strong effect on the masses and constituted a great deterrent to universal education. The Party committee of the commune helped the production brigades to mobilize the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants as well as revolutionary teachers and students in launching a revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, and raised the enthusiasm of the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants for sending their children to school for the revolution.

To grasp firmly the building of a teaching force and carry out well the ideological revolutionization of the teachers.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "The question of teaching reform is mainly a question of teachers," the whole commune has recommended the employment as teachers some demobilized servicemen and poor and lower-middle peasants of a certain cultural level as well as educated young people who have been through tempering. At the same time, as a result of the help given to the Party branches of brigades to implement conscientiously the Party's policy toward intellectuals, the work of uniting with, educating and transforming the teachers is being carried out better and the teachers are able to play their parts to the full. Many of the teachers have actively made contributions to universal education and they are welcomed by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

To grasp typical examples well and consolidate and develop the fruit of school operation.

The Party committee of the commune regards the energetic universalization of education in the countryside and eradication of illiteracy as important tasks

for consolidating the socialist position in the countryside, and imposes a demand on leading members at various levels to grasp them firmly, deeply and with great care. At the same time, the secretary of the Party branch has set the pace by going deep into the masses to sum up and promptly popularize the advanced experience of the masses.

In the past year, the commune called in succession two on-the-spot conferences on educational revolution, which enabled the gains of universal education to be constantly consolidated and developed.

Smash the Theory of "Operating Regular Schools" and Maintain the Operation of Schools of Diverse Types

Since the commune has set the task of universal education, the poor and lower-middle peasants are determined to rely on their own efforts and their united strength and wisdom to operate the schools well. However, some of the cadres are afraid that these schools may not last long. Some of the people, hoping to operate "regular" schools, are waiting for the upper level to solve the problems of teachers, classrooms and desks. The Party committee of the commune directed everybody to study over again Chairman Mao's directive, "In our education we must have not only regular primary and secondary schools but also scattered, irregular village schools, newspaper reading groups and literacy classes," and with reference to the village itself and the production teams themselves, exposed and repudiated the so-called "regularization" trumpeted by Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang, and their crime of rejecting the children of the poor and lower-middle peasants from schools. The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants said, "We must run the schools well and in a diverse way, we not only must have our own regularization, but we must also have our own diversification and permit more children of poor and lower-middle peasants to attend schools, study culture and effectively hold literary power for the proletariat."

With regard to the operating of schools, leading comrades have adopted diverse ways of operating schools on the basis of making it more convenient for the children of poor and lower-middle peasants to go to school in the vicinity:

In a manner appropriate to the people. For example, Lichia production brigade has adopted the setting up of half-day classes for children who have to gather hogweed and cut firewood, as well as night schools for young people participating in farm labor and grazing of cattle. The cadres, the militiamen and some of the young people generally take the political night school as their position for studying politics, learning culture and criticizing the bourgeoisie.

In a manner appropriate to the locality. In some of the production brigades that are more centralized a night school is set up. Some of the production brigades comprise two natural villages, then each village is regarded as a unit, and two teaching centers are set up. In some of the production brigades where the commune members are scattered over several villages or where actual difficulties are encountered in operating night schools, responsible teaching and guaranteed education is carried out.

In a manner appropriate to the time. In general, more schooling is provided during the slack farming season and less schooling is provided during the busy farming season. During the slack farming season and on rainy days, classes are held in the afternoon, but in the busy farming season and on sunny days, the classes are held at night. The time for study is arranged to serve the three great revolutionary struggles, the interests of production and the convenience of the masses.

Smash the Theory of "Studying Purely for the Sake of Learning the Written Language" and Insist on Putting Politics in Command of Culture

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labor," this commune has in the course of universal education, mobilized the masses to smash the theory of "studying purely for the sake of learning words," maintained leading culture with politics, strove energetically to succeed in learning politics to give impetus to learning culture and raised the consciousness of studying for the revolution. Study of culture is for the sake of better serving proletarian politics and the three great revolutions.

In close coordination with the various political movements, members of the commune have studied Chairman Mao's works and integrated the study of Mao Tse-tung's thought with the study of culture, and in accordance with the need of the three great revolutionary movements, they have set up relevant courses.

For example, they select and study Chairman Mao's works and develop situation education in the light of the situation both inside and outside the country. In conjunction with the editing of teaching materials they criticize and repudiate the bourgeoisie, develop remembering hardships and counting blessings activities, and carry out "three histories" education. Also, in accordance with the need of the young people taking part in agricultural production and labor, they develop mathematics (including the use of abacus) and agricultural (including the knowledge of plant cultivation and cattle raising) courses. Besides regularly learning to sing revolutionary songs and doing revolutionary plays, they also hold military training courses from time to time.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's brilliant "May 7 Directive," simultaneous with the attendance of political classes and socialist culture classes, members of the commune Party committee develop agricultural activities and carry out scientific experiments. The schools have concluded contracts with production teams, organized student participation in collective productive labor, and in accordance with conditions and possibilities, reclaimed wasteland and constructed small farms. These not only are conducive to the ideological tempering of the students, but also enable them to acquire theoretical knowledge with reference to reality, put what they have learned into practice as well as accumulate funds for the schools.

Over the past year, some 15 production brigades in the whole commune have become either self-sufficient or semi self-sufficient financially, and some of the production brigades have also solved the problem of providing exercise books for students and so lightened the burden of the poor and lower-middle peasants. T'ati Primary School has developed scientific experiment in their part-study, part-farming base. Last year, the highest per-mow yield of rice for a single season was more than 1,000 catties, and on top of that, it cultivated two types of fine high-yield strain suitable to local soil conditions for the production brigade.

* * *

PUBLIC HEALTH

Make Conditions Clear Through Investigation and Study, Resolutely Reclaim Wasteland and Exterminate Snails

by

Revolutionary Committee of Shihshou Hsien,
Hupeh Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 20, 1972)

Shihshou hsien is traversed by the Yangtze River. It is criss-crossed by numerous water courses which have many bends, so there are numerous embankments. Reeds thrive along these water courses. The area of land infested with snails on both banks of the Yangtze River accounts for 90 percent of all the land infested with snails in the hsien. This hsien is one of the areas in Chingchou district where snail fever is highly prevalent. In the past, Liu Shao-ch'i and company pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and had the beaches on both banks of the Yangtze cordoned off as "forbidden zones" to the campaign of extermination of snails, so that the beaches and the dikes became "old nests of snails." Because the sluice gate had to be opened every year for letting in river water to irrigate the land and cattle had to be grazed on the beaches and dikes and reeds gathered from there, the pestilence spread from the beaches to the neighboring areas. Snail fever seriously impaired the people's health and impeded the development of agricultural production.

After its establishment, the hsien revolutionary committee acted on Chairman Mao's great directive, "Snail fever must be wiped out," and put the wiping out of snails, the management of beaches and the prevention and cure of snail fever on its agenda. But because we had not investigated and studied the conditions well enough, we did not see the condition clearly. We thought that the beaches were of a large area, complex in topography and densely covered with snails, and there would be many difficulties. For this reason, we hesitatedto open the "forbidden zones" of the beaches and to wipe out the "old nests of snails."

In line with Chairman Mao's teaching, "No investigation, no right to speak," Comrade Chao Chen-k'o, vice chairman of the hsien revolutionary committee, led the investigation group in October the year before last to the beaches and among the masses and made an on-the-spot inspection of the condition of distribution of snails on the beaches. In Hoch'un brigade, Hotso commune, the pestilence was more serious and the people's health was greatly impaired. All the six members of poor peasant Hsu Yin-sheng's family contracted snail fever. His eldest daughter pulled Comrade Chao Chen-k'o by the hand and asked him to cure her younger brother.

The living facts taught the comrades of the investigation group a very impressive lesson. Why was the pestilence so serious in this brigade? It was discovered that the beach was near a dike, where weeds throve, the land

was uneven and the sludge and stagnant water gave the snails an excellent habitat in which to thrive. On some beaches, 500 snails could be found in every square meter, and 160 snails were found on a small tree. In some remote communes and brigades, patients who suffered from snail fever could not get treatment in time.

Chao Chen-k'o led the comrades of the investigation group in walking some 700 li, making investigation in one commune after another and covering all the beaches. The poor and lower-middle peasants told them: "Formerly you paid attention exclusively to wiping out snails in areas behind the dikes and made no effort to exterminate the snails on the beaches. In this way, you sent away the 'god of plague' in winter but invited it back in the ensuing spring."

Through this investigation, the leading members of the hsien revolutionary committee deeply understood that: Reclaiming the beaches and wiping out the snails is an urgent demand of the poor and lower-middle peasants; if the snails on the beaches are not wiped out, it is impossible to totally wipe out the snails behind the dikes.

Comrade Chao Chen-k'o reported to the study class held by the hsien authority for cadres at the ch'ü, commune and brigade levels the facts he found through his investigation. Immediately after that, the hsien revolutionary committee organized 1,048 cadres and commune members into 25 groups for making a general inspection of the beaches. In the course of one month or more, they made investigations, made maps and kept files of their findings, thereby mastering the information about the area and topography of the beaches, the distribution of snails, etc. They found eight methods by which the masses wiped out snails, thereby further strengthening their concept of a sure victory in wiping out snails and reclaiming the beaches.

After investigation and study, we became familiar with the condition of the pestilence on the beaches. But, there was a great deal of work to be done at that time so that manpower became short. Some people were afraid that if use of manpower was not arranged properly, one branch of work would be done to the neglect of another. In line with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Direct reliance on the broad revolutionary masses is a basic principle of the Communist Party," we went down separately to discuss problems with the basic-level cadres and the masses.

In Sanho brigade, Tungsheng commune, the snails were practically wiped out and the patients who suffered from snail fever were cured during the mass campaign to send away the "god of plague" in 1958. Later, water was conducted from a beach where snails throve and, as a result, snails spread to many newly-dug ditches and canals, the number of patients suffering from snail fever increased and agricultural production was seriously affected.

In 1965, the brigade Party branch led the masses to dig new ditches and fill the old ones, again wiping out the snails. Learning a lesson from practice, it decided to close the sluice gate through which water was let in from the snail-infested beach for irrigation and to self-reliantly build a new

drainage and irrigation system, thereby eradicating the serious menace of snail fever and securing high and stable yields of grain every year. This made us understand that although there was contradiction between production and prevention of snail fever and between water conservation and prevention of snail fever, yet we could carry out prevention of snail fever with excellent results so long as we correctly handled these contradictions. After discussion, we decided to take advantage of a good opportunity when the river water subsided in winter and spring and to mobilize the masses to wipe out the snails and reclaim the beaches.

To find other methods of wiping out snails on the beaches, we again made experiments in Nipei commune where the tasks of wiping out snails on the beaches were comparatively heavy. In Nipei commune, the wiping out of snails was carried out together with the work of building and protecting the dikes, planting and protecting trees, reclaiming beaches and wasteland for expanding farm acreage, pits where snails throve were filled up, the wave-breaking tree belts were taken care of and additional trees planted, the dikes were heightened and reinforced, and drainage ditches were dug on the dikes. In this way, the ditches were dry as soon as rain stopped, the dike was dry as soon as the river subsided, and the barren beaches were turned into fertile fields. This helped protect the main dike fronting the Yangtze River and removed the habitat suitable for the growth of snails. The beaches took on a completely new outlook.

The masses said happily: "After the snails were wiped out, the dikes seem to have heightened, the trees become luxuriant, the farm acreage is expanded and the 'god of plague' is sent away. This really is a deed which brings good results in four aspects." We called an on-the-spot meeting in this commune to exchange experience and invited the masses and cadres to talk about what they had learned, thus popularizing their experience. An upsurge of wiping out snails and reclaiming wasteland was touched off quickly throughout the hsien.

After the big-scale campaign to wipe out snails and reclaim wasteland in the winter and the ensuing spring of 1970-1971, our hsien totally wiped out the snails thriving in the beaches on the Yangtze River. After that, inspections were made and snails wiped out again and all the people and the cattle suffering from snails fever were treated. In 1971, the incidence rate of snail fever dropped by 95 percent as against that in 1970. As a result of the struggle to wipe out snail and reclaim wasteland, the level of physical health of the people in the epidemic area rose considerably, and the area of farmland on the beaches expanded by 73,600 mow. Last year, grain output of the hsien increased by 18 percent as against that in 1970. A scene of growing prosperity appeared in the vast countryside.

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Reclaim Wasteland, Expand Farm Acreage and Wipe Out Snails

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 20, 1972)

Tach'angwei Farm in Ch'ingyuan hsien, Kwangtung Province, is situated in the lower reaches of the P'ichiang River. Criss-crossed by water courses, this farm is in a low-lying area where brambles thrive. In the past, on this farm, "drought was like a knife, rain messed up everything, water-wheels were idle after a dry spell of three days, and three days' rain resulted in flooding." This was an area where snail fever was a serious hazard. In 1956, people tried to wipe out the snails by the method of uprooting the weeds, burying the snails deep underground and applying insecticides. But owing to interference from Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, they failed to wipe out the snails and snail fever.

After its establishment, the revolutionary committee of Tach'angwei Farm sent its leading members to investigate the condition in the production teams in line with Chairman Mao's great strategic directive, "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people." The No. 1 and No. 3 production teams of this farm combined extermination of snails with reclamation of wasteland and expansion of farm acreage, thereby turning the barren land into fertile paddy fields. Because the land had been plowed in depth and hoed carefully and the soil dried and the fields soaked time and again, the environment suitable for the growth of snails was completely changed. In the year that followed, not a single snail was found and the output of paddy was 580 catties per mow for a single crop.

Enlightened by the practice of these two production teams, the revolutionary committee of the farm seriously analyzed the conditions of pestilence on the farm: On this farm, the land was low-lying, water in the ponds was deep, reeds grew densely and stubs were numerous. This was suitable for the growth of snails. The methods of burying the snails underground, applying insecticide and pulling out the weeds could only destroy a part of the grounds for breeding snails, but the conditions could not be changed basically. If the fields were plowed many times a year and the land was levelled in connection with the building of water conservation projects, reclamation of wasteland, and expansion of acreage, and if the fields were weeded and applied with fertilizer and sprayed with insecticide, it would be possible to change the environments and the snails would not be able to thrive. Members of the committee decided to carry out on the whole farm the activities of reclaiming wasteland, expanding farm acreage, wiping out snails and sending away the "god of plague."

In line with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Fight no battle unprepared, fight no battle which you are not sure of winning," the revolutionary committee of the farm formed a three-in-one investigation team comprising representatives of poor and lower-middle peasants, cadres and snail fever prevention workers before the campaign to reclaim wasteland, expand farm acreage and wipe out snails started. After a few days' investigation and survey, they studied every water course fully, detected every source of snails and calculated the

area of every stream infested with snails. In conjunction with the construction of a farmland irrigation project, they drew up a plan of reclaiming wasteland, expanding farm acreage and wiping out snails.

During the campaign to reclaim wasteland, expand farm acreage and wipe out snails, the various production teams on Tach'angwei Farm adopted the method of "squeezing" and "inserting" and made proper arrangements for wiping out snails and for production. "Squeezing" means putting production and wiping out of snails in good order, so as to make unified arrangements for them and to squeeze out time for doing them by shock tactics; "inserting" means inserting the wiping out of snails into the course of production, to wipe out snails in connection with production and to wipe out snails whenever time can be spared. In 1970, six battles of annihilating snails were fought on the farm in connection with field management and construction of water conservation projects in spring, summer and autumn. Big achievements were made as a result.

On Tach'angwei Farm, because the wiping out of snails was conducted in conjunction with reclamation of wasteland and expansion of farm acreage, the snails were wiped away and production increased. Inspection was carried out several times, but no snails and nobody suffering from snail fever were found, thus realizing Chairman Mao's great call, "Snail fever must be wiped out."

At present, the broad masses have generally strengthened their health, the efficiency of labor has greatly raised, the enthusiasm for revolution is surging and production increases day after day. Farm acreage on this farm has increased by one-third as against that in 1967. The total grain output of 1970 was 4,220,000 catties, being double that of 1965. Big increases have been registered in various enterprises and in forestry, animal husbandry, sidelines and fishery operated by this farm. The masses said happily: "Reclamation of wasteland, expansion of farm acreage and wiping out of snails generate a big power. With the god of plague sent away, every one rejoices. People live to an old age, crops yield bumper harvests and the animals grow strong. Chairman Mao gives us a happy home."

- Joint Reporting Group of Ch'ingyuan Hsien, Kwangtung Province

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Hasten To Send Away the God of Plague

- a few stories about wiping out snail fever in Pinyang hsien

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 20, 1972)

"A myriad willows sway in the spring breezes; six hundred million Chinese people are all critics."

The following are a few stories telling how the people of Pinyang hsien, Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region, fight against snail fever in the spirit of "seizing the day, seizing the hour."

Make Investigation and Study, Take the Initiative in Wiping Out Snails

In Pinyang hsien, after the revolutionary committee had assumed the work of preventing snail fever, a mass campaign to wipe out snail fever was touched off enthusiastically in many communes and brigades where this disease prevailed. But, this campaign was not launched in Hochi commune of this hsien. Some cadres said: "Our commune has been carrying out prevention of snail fever for the past decade and more. Not a single snail has been discovered and nobody has suffered from snail fever in the past two years. Why should we launch such a campaign?"

Comrade Chang Kuei-hsin, secretary of the Party committee and chairman of the revolutionary committee of Hochi commune was transferred to this commune not long ago. Upon hearing this opinion, he did not know what to do at the time: Were there snails after all? Should prevention of snail fever be grasped continuously? He had no idea about all this.

Chairman Mao says: "No investigation, no right to speak." Comrade Chang Kuei-hsin led a few cadres of the commune to inspect snails in the epidemic area. They covered 9 villages and 22 production teams and found 81 snails at Paihochen in P'engt'ang brigade.

After this investigation, Comrade Chang Kuei-hsin had something to say in the matter. He suggested to the commune revolutionary committee to call an on-the-spot meeting at Paihochen on the prevention of snail fever. The day when this on-the-spot meeting was held, the commune and brigade cadres, barefoot doctors, snail fever prevention workers who were undaunted from production, and representatives of poor and lower-middle peasants saw the 81 snails which had been found in the investigation. They were educated. Some old poor peasants said: "The snails thrive once we slacken our efforts. If we do not persist in detecting snails, these 81 snails may become 810 and even 81,000... We must never be unguarded!" The commune and brigade cadres who formerly thought it unnecessary to go on carrying out prevention of snail fever also expressed their will to tightly grasp the work of wiping out snail fever.

After this on-the-spot meeting, the mass campaign to prevent and cure snail fever was touched off in Hochi commune. In 1970, this commune detected and wiped out snails nine times and the work of wiping out snails was carried out over 220,000 square meters. With the help by the hsien's snail fever prevention center, the excreta of all commune members, men and women, old and young, were examined. One infected person was detected. He was treated and his sickness cured very quickly. The draft cattle were also inspected and their disease cured. In 1971, inspection was carried out several times and not a single snail was found.

There Is No Difficulty So Long As the Masses Are Relied On

During the few days from the end of June to the beginning of July 1970, there was a continuous downpour of rain in Pinyang hsien. After that, the low-lying fields and villages in Tach'iao commune of this hsien where snail fever was prevalent became an expanse of water.

According to past experience, the flood would bring the snails to the pits and low-lying spots. If action was not taken promptly to detect and wipe out the snails, the snails would multiply and spread, disseminating snail fever. The hsien revolutionary committee made arrangements for detecting and wiping out snails as soon as the flood subsided in Tach'iao commune.

The flood subsided eventually. But where were the small snails? There were so many pits and ditches. How could they be inspected one by one? Comrade Wei Shan-ch'ing, vice chairman of the revolutionary committee, was held responsible for prevention of snail fever. The further he considered these questions, the more difficult he found this work was.

In view of the cadres' fear of hardships, the commune revolutionary committee held a Mao Tse-tung's thought study class in which representatives of poor and lower-middle peasants participated. In the study class, the poor and lower-middle peasants said: "If we tell the masses all about our tasks and mobilize all commune members, men and women, old and young, there is no snail which we cannot detect and wipe out!" Comrade Wei Shan-ch'ing found the opinion of the representatives of poor and lower-middle peasants very reasonable. When the study class ended, he went with the technical personnel of the snail fever prevention center to the epidemic area and mobilized the masses to carry out the struggle for detecting and wiping out snails.

Light rain fell the first day they detected snails. The poor and lower-middle peasants and the commune members came, and the middle and primary school students also came. More than 8,000 people, men and women, old and young, set out at once. Sixty-five-year-old poor peasant Sze Jih-lan had not gone to work in the past few years because of old age and poor health. That day, he also came out to detect snails despite the rain. Comrade Wei Shan-ch'ing was deeply touched at seeing this. He asked: "Grandpa, why are you here? Are you all right?" The old man answered: "I'm all right! I had the illness of a big belly before the liberation. It was the Communist Party that cured me after the liberation. To prevent the younger generation from suffering snail fever, how can I remain sitting at home?"

In this way, after three days' inspection, they inspected every pit, ditch and field which had been submerged in the flood, covering an area of 1,032,300 square meters. They found that 38,300 square meters of land was infested with snails. Immediately after that, they filled every pit and levelled every ditch and generally sprayed insecticide in the snail-infested area.

The smooth accomplishment of the tasks of inspecting and wiping out snails after the flood taught the cadres of Tach'iao commune an excellent lesson of the mass line. Comrade Wei Shan-ch'ing was deeply impressed, saying: "There may be countless difficulties. They are nothing so long as we rely on the masses."

"Remove the Village" Or "Improve Water Supply"?

Some 20 years ago, Pakua village in Paling brigade, Lit'ang commune, Pinyang hsien, was a stretch of barren land where brambles throve. There, snail fever prevailed. After some ten years' efforts, the prevalence of snail fever was greatly reduced. But, during the general inspection in 1971, a pond and three plots of marshy land were found to have been infested with snails, and three people of this village were found suffering from snail fever.

Could snail fever be wiped out in Pakua village? Some people said: "The only way to wipe out snail fever is to remove the village." Others disagreed, saying: "It is possible to wipe out snail fever completely so long as the water supply is improved." This gave rise to a debate.

Pakua village was situated in a low-lying area. The Cheku River and the Shihkou River passed by the east and the west and converged not far in the north of the village. When a heavy rain fell, the river water in the lower reaches could not flow away quickly, these two rivers overflowed an countercurrent occurred, causing a serious flood and creating environments suitable to the growth of snails. For many years in the past the local masses had this wish: Dikes should be built on both banks of each of these two rivers. A drainage and irrigation canal should be built in the middle of the marshy land, so as to check the countercurrent. This made it possible to turn the more than 2,000 mow of barren land into fertile fields and to improve the irrigation of the some 700 mow of paddy fields. In this way, it will be possible to do away with flood and to change the environment for the growth of snails and totally wipe out the snails. But some cadres and commune members thought that this project would involve arduous efforts and a great deal of work and could hardly be realized. This time, the hsien and commune revolutionary committee suggested wiping out the snail fever in the revolutionary spirit of "seizing the hour, seizing the day." The debate went on.

To unify the thinking of the cadres and the masses and to expedite action, the Party branch of Paling brigade summoned the cadres, Party members, League members, and representatives of poor and lower-middle peasants to discuss the problem of whether they should "remove the village" or "improve water supply." At the meeting, old poor peasant Yang Lai-hsiang said: "Chairman Mao calls upon us to 'learn from Tachai in agriculture.' We must learn from the

people of Tachai their spirit of striving for betterment, improve water supply, wipe out snails and totally exterminate snail fever in Pakua village!" Many Party members and League members asked permission from the Party branch to join in the fight of improving the water supply. But some people also said at the meeting: "Improving water supply is not drawing a picture, which can be accomplished by a single stroke of the brush." Eventually, Comrade Ch'iu Ming-shu, secretary of the Party branch, acted on behalf of the Party branch and supported the opinions of the majority of the masses who suggested wiping out snails by improving water supply.

"Gleaming mattocks fall on heaven-high peaks; mighty arms move rivers and rock the earth." A fight to improve water supply and wipe out snails started formally in mid-October last year. Under the leadership of the Party branch, the revolutionary masses of the whole village fought arduously for half of a month and succeeded in building a dike 3 meters wide, 4 meters high and more than 6,000 meters long, and digging a drainage and irrigation canal 4 meters wide, 2 meters deep and 2,000 meters long.

- Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent and
Jen-min Jih-pao reporter

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ARMY-PEOPLE RELATIONS

Armymen-Civilian Unity Blossoms in Southwest China Border Area

(NCNA-English Kunming, Jan. 22, 1972)

frontier guards of the chinese people's liberation army and people of various nationalities are making joint efforts to transform hsishuang panna area on the border of southwest china's yunnan province under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line and the policies of the communist party of china. unity between the armymen and civilians is growing in this way.

starting revolutionary fire in hsinghuo mountain

among the hsishuang panna mountains, the hsinghuo mountain was inhabited by three poor households of lahu nationality before liberation. after liberation, many poor and lower-middle peasants of lahu, hani and yi moved out of dense forests in the mountains around and joined the three households. under the leadership of the party, they set up some agricultural co-ops and then in 1958, a people's commune.

but not long afterwards the commune was slashed back by local agents of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi who, for the purpose of pushing his counter-revolutionary revisionist line, deliberately advocated that the minority nationalities were too backward to run a commune. collective production was undermined.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution the p.l.a. fighters in the locality repeatedly studied chairman mao's teachings on collectivization of agriculture and recognized that they must arm the people with mao tsetung thought and help them combat the outcome of sabotage and interference by liu shao-chi and company. the commanders and fighters then propagate mao tsetung thought among the local people and encouraged them to recognize themselves into a people's commune, which they did some time later.

to further heighten the consciousness of the people of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, the fighters and the masses felled trees to build a school. the children have class in the day time, and at night the building is used as a evening school so the poor and lower-middle peasants can study politics and learn to read and write. the school has been successful in strengthening the people's determination to build the border area politically.

under the guidance of chairman mao's teachings on self-reliance and hard struggle, they overcame many difficulties and opened more than 6 hectares of dry land and one hectare of rice paddies, from which they reaped 40 tons of grain in 1969. they were happy to deliver and sell grain to the state for the first time after liberation. good harvests were reported in 1970 and 1971 inspite of natural calamities.

multi-national unity in mountain village

situated at the foot of the mantan mountain, unity village is inhabited by more than 100 households belonging to 11 nationalities. before liberation it was a small hamlet with 50 families of tai nationality. after liberation p.l.a. men came to the area and, following the party directive, brought to the village many people of aini, chingpo, pulang, hani and ahwa nationalities who had been driven into the forests by the kuomintang reactionaries. together with the tais, they live in unity and formed two production teams advancing along the road of socialism.

p.l.a. men stationed in the locality often come to study chairman mao's teachings on class and class struggle and the ninth party congress line of unity for victory with the villagers.

a drought hit the village last spring. the people of different nationalities took care of each other. the leader of one production team led people in diverting water to the fields of the other team, whose leader switched the water back to the parched fields of the first one.

heavy summer rains brought mountain torrents which inundated some paddy fields of the two teams. the team members fought the flood side by side. many of them jumped into the water to close a breach in the dyke. with the help of p.l.a. men, the peasants overcame the flood and achieved a good rice harvest.

with a good harvest last year, the villagers did not forget to thank their kinsmen, the p.l.a. men and pledged to follow chairman mao's teachings and march forward in closer unity.

mantaiyang village learns from tachai

mantaiyang used to be a poor mountainous village with no fixed population. it was only after liberation that 19 tai families came to settle down and embarked on the road of collectivization. during the great proletarian cultural revolution a p.l.a. mao tsetung thought propaganda team came to the village. its members visited the tai people at home, worked in the fields and studied chairman mao's works with them. then they started a movement to learn from tachai.

mantaiyang village decided to start opening farmland on mountain slopes. while taking the lead in reclaiming land, the p.l.a. men explained to the commune members the significance of chairman mao's teaching on self-reliance and hard struggle and told them about the revolutionary spirit of tachai. they always took on the toughest jobs. the commune members of tai nationality also worked with revolutionary enthusiasm. they said: "following chairman mao's teachings, we will take the people's liberation army as our example and learn from tachai, and open up farmland on the mountains for the sake of the revolution." the armymen and civilians reclaimed over four hectares of paddy fields in one year.

then the village was hit by an unusually heavy mountain torrent which washed some of the crops away. the armymen immediately went into action to help the tai people. together they studied how the poor and lower-middle peasants of tachai had overcome an extraordinary flood. the commune members declared: "the mountain torrent may damage our fields and crops but it cannot shake our firm determination to take the tachai road exclamation" they repaired the fields, replanted crops and reaped an excellent harvest.

PALAEONTOLOGY

Big Fossil Dinosaur Found in East China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 22, 1972)

a big fossil dinosaur found in shantung province, east china by chinese geologists has been confirmed as a new family and species of the duck-billed dinosaur by palaeontological departments. the discovery provides reliable data for ascertaining the geological strata of the later stage of the cretaceous period in the eastern part of shantung province.

some dinosaur fossils were found by a group of geological surveyors in chucheng county of the province in august 1964. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, geologists, palaeontologists and workers of scientific departments, helped by local cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants, carried out large-scale excavations in the area for a long time and have been able to reconstruct the complete skeleton.

the duck-billed dinosaur lived on plants in or by lakes in the later part of the cretaceous period of the mesozoic era some one hundred million years ago. the animal walked on its hind limbs. china earlier excavated a fossil of the same kind measuring five metres high in the laiyang administrative region of shantung province. the fossil found this time measures eight metres from toe to crown and is nearly 15 metres long from mouth to tail. it is said to be the biggest duck-billed fossil dinosaur ever unearthed anywhere.

SUPPLY AND MARKETING

Supply and Marketing Co-Op Helps Raise Farm Output

(NCNA-English Nanchang, Jan. 23, 1972)

aid in diversifying the farm economy with grain as the key link is provided by the shangshe supply and marketing co-op of the changkang people's commune in hsingkuo county, kiangsi province. it is guided by the principle "develop the economy and ensure supplies".

under the leadership of the commune party committee, the co-op workers have helped the commune increase grain production year by year and raise many industrial crops including sugar cane, tobacco and medicinal herbs which were seldom raised in the area formerly. this has increased the income of the commune and its brigades three fold compared with 1965, the year preceding the great proletarian cultural revolution.

the co-op provides the commune with means of production and daily necessities and purchases farm produce. it grew out of the former shangshe consumers' co-op commended by chairman mao in 1934 when he carried out investigations and study in changkang township (now changkang people's commune). during the second revolutionary civil war (1928-1937), the co-op was liked and respected by the local peasants because it paid attention to their well-being and production and worked whole-heartedly in their interest to consolidate the revolutionary base area.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist trash of "profits in command" spread by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and concentrated harder on helping the commune and its production brigades expand production. they carried forward the glorious revolutionary tradition of the shangshe consumers' co-op and made new contributions to building the new socialist changkang.

many hills in the changkang people's commune, denuded under reactionary kuomintang rule before liberation, remained to be improved in order to end serious erosion that held back farm and side-line production.

the party committee of changkang people's commune strengthened leadership over afforestation in 1969 and encouraged the commercial workers to lend a hand as the workers of the consumers' co-op did in the old days. this prompted them to visit all 17 production brigades and over 100 teams of the commune. they consulted veteran red army fighters, cadres and poor peasants on what kind of saplings could be grown to best effect.

then they took measures to provide the right saplings and 3,200 hectares have been planted to firs, pines, citrus trees and tea shrubs.

in the spring of 1970, the production teams decided to use the method of transplanting rice seedlings with root soil. such seedlings are usually grown under plastic

sheets. but they were then in short supply. the commercial workers suggested using a kind of translucent oiled paper instead. they prepared such paper themselves in a discarded cauldron and tested how effective it was compared with plastic sheets. it proved satisfactory. they then provided the commune with such paper for trial an showed the commune members how to prepare it. the teams bought the raw material from the shop and prepare the paper themselves, saving expense and solving the problem in good time.

the commercial workers hold frequent discussions with the poor and lower-middle peasants on how to increase production. the miaoling production team in a hilly area had a grain yield of not more than 3.75 tons per hectare in good years because it failed to pay attention to the other branches of economy that contributed to raising grain output. in line with chairman mao's teaching "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development", the commercial workers helped the peasants see how they could raise production by reclaiming wasteland to plant tobacco and medicinal herbs. at the same time, a collective pig farm, averaging 15 pigs per hectare, was set up to provide more manure. grain yield in 1970 rose to 9.75 tons per hectare, far exceeding the target set in the national programme for agricultural development. income from the diversified economy amounted to 6,000 yuan. encouraged by this example, the commune in 1971 enlarged its acreage of industrial crops from 466 hectares in 1969 to 687 hectares. some less advanced production teams caught up rapidly.

in the past three years the shop has introduced dozen kinds of crops of economic value from other areas. farming and sideline occupations have grown. the collective economy is stronger and the living standards of the commune members has risen.

the changkang commune is now able to finance farm mechanization. it has eight tractors, five walking tractors, 407 threshers and 61 diesel engines, husking mills and forage cutters. it has set up 34 electric pumping stations, a small hydro-electric power station and a farm machinery repair works.

the commercial workers have improved their service by setting up mobile trade centres in remote hilly villages. some shop workers stay up late in the evening to sell goods while purchasing for the state farm and sideline produce and junk. they are warmly praised by the people of changkang.

SOIL IMPROVEMENT

Deep Ploughing Helps Raise Farm Output in Central China Hsien

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Jan. 22, 1972)

large-scale deep ploughing and soil improvement have enabled changko county in honan province, central china, to increase farm output.

the people of the county have achieved the success under the leadership of the county party committee in carrying out the "eight-point charter" for agriculture formulated by chairman mao, which means soil improvement, rational application of fertilizer, water control, improved seed strains, rational close planting, plant protection, improvement of farm implements and field management.

the county's average grain yield per hectare rose from 2.7 tons in 1969 to 3.75 tons in 1971, topping the target set in the national programme for agricultural development for areas lying between the yellow and huai rivers. output of tobacco, cotton and oil-bearing crops also went up. the county sold 15,000 tons of surplus grain to the state while collective reserves increased and the living standards of the commune members improved.

changko county was often hit by serious waterlogging and drought. its soil was poor and output low. during the period of agricultural cooperation after liberation the poor and lower-middle peasants of mengpai village deep ploughed the land and improved the soil in the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and act. a big increase in grain output was achieved in this way. their experience was popularized, touching off a high-tide of deep ploughing and soil improvement throughout the county. in 1958, the county deep ploughed 13,000 hectares and won a rich harvest with the average grain yield per hectare up by one third. the county's experience was recommended by the great leader chairman mao who called on the people's communes throughout the country to learn from it.

although the county as a whole achieved success, some parts of it for a time stopped to deep plough their land due to the interference by liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. grain yield per hectare dropped.

in the mass movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, the changko county revolutionary committee organized the cadres to conscientiously study chairman mao's instruction on deep ploughing and developing farm production in connection with local conditions, and sum up their past experience.

the county carried out deep ploughing and soil improvement on 13,000 hectares in 1969. although the county was hit by a drought lasting 100 days that year, it reaped a bigger harvest than in 1968. this made the people more determined than ever to implement chairman mao's revolutionary line. leading cadres at all levels went down to make investigations and mobilize the people to carry out deep ploughing and soil improvement.

in guiding the work, the county party committee has combined revolutionary zeal with a scientific approach and drawn up long-term plans by taking into consideration the present possibility. spade in hand, leading members of the county party committee went to the basic level and worked with the poor and lower-middle peasants. this inspired them. the county deep ploughed and levelled 16,000 hectares of land, or 60 per cent of the acreage sown to wheat in the autumn and winter of 1970. the average per-hectare wheat yield in 1971 was 25 per cent over that in 1970.

the changko county party committee summed up the mengpai brigade's fresh experience in building land giving high stable yield in line with the "eight-point charter" for agriculture by combining deep ploughing with the work of levelling the land, water conservancy and applying fertilizer. in addition to deep-ploughing, the amount of fertilizer applied to the brigade's farmland increased markedly. more than 40 pump-wells and many new ditches were added, bringing irrigation to all the brigade's 280 hectares of arable land. the brigade also adopted good seed strains, carried out rational close planting, and strengthened field management. grain output per hectare is above the target set in the national programme for agricultural development six years running.

as a result of the popularization of the brigade's experience, the people of the county deep ploughed over 90 per cent of their arable land. some plots were deep ploughed three or five times. at the same time, they levelled the fields, built water conservancy projects and increased the amount of fertilizer applied to the farmland. the county averaged one mu (fifteenth of a hectare) of irrigated land per capita in 1970. new progress was made last year.

the kuanting commune renovated a tractor-drawn ploughing machine so that in 24 hours it can deep-ploughed 8.6 hectares to a depth of 50 cm., which would have taken 2,000 people to do it in a day. in ploughing the machine leaves the top soil unchanged and facilitates the application of fertilizer to the upturned soil in layer. the county popularized the commune's experience. this contributed to mechanization.

as soon as the autumn harvest was over last year, the party organizations at various levels again led the masses in deep ploughing and soil improvement. by the end of last december, they deep-ploughed 4,600 hectares, sunk 154 pump wells, accumulated 2.5 million cart-loads of manure. this created conditions for a good harvest this year.

WATER CONSERVANCY

Winter Water Conservancy Construction in Full Swing in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 23, 1972)

large-scale winter water conservancy work is in full swing in various parts of china. the good results achieved are due to strengthened party leadership and education of the people in line.

the rural cadres and commune members of kwangtung province in south china pitched in to build water conservancy projects after finishing winter sowing. 30,000 small projects are under way. a total of 90 million cubic metres of earth and stone work has been completed. work is faster and of better quality than in previous years.

the party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels made a serious study of works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works and together with the masses sharply criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line on water conservancy pushed by liu shao-chi and company. this raised the people's consciousness of the struggle between the two lines and promoted water conservancy.

a meeting was called in the province last autumn to sum up experience and draw up plans for this winter's water control works. the principle followed is to put stress on small projects undertaken by communes and production brigades. work is done by self-reliance on the basis of local conditions. all this ensures that the projects will be done with greater, faster, better and more economical results. people are making all efforts on the leichou peninsula which lacks waterways to dig wells for irrigation. so far 200 wells have been sunk. many communes and production brigades in the hilly areas are concentrating on installing pumps.

the rural cadres and commune members in northwest china's ningsia hui autonomous region are working hard on water conservancy projects with the spirit of self-reliance in bitter cold. forty-eight large projects and more than 100 medium-sized and small ones are under construction. in addition, garden-style farmland and terraces have been laid out and sandy tracts improved, 37,800 hectares in all.

members of leading bodies at all levels made investigations and summed up and popularized the advanced experience of people's communes and production brigades. this has helped speed up construction. some 100 projects have been completed or are well under way.

in the deepening campaign to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, southwest china's kweichow province has already completed over 4,000 of the 26,000 water conservancy projects. this has extended the irrigated area by some 1,500 hectares. many leading members of the party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels went to the construction sites to direct the

work while participating in labour. the deputy secretary of the chenfeng puyi and miao autonomous county party committee and other cadres made investigations and worked on the construction site of the nashankang reservoir, a major project in the county. their example inspired the commune members to work still more energetically. this speeded up construction and many sections have been finished or are nearing completion.

all parts of kweichow province adhere to the principle of putting stress on small projects built by communes and brigades. attention is paid to drawing up over-all plans in accordance with local conditions in order to transform natural conditions in an all-round way. in areas abounding in water resources, the people cut tunnels through hills to lead water up to high ground and dammed up rivers to detain water for irrigation. on dry high land, they constructed check dams across gullies, terraced fields and dug ponds to conserve water.

Limestone Hsien in Southwest China Builds Water Conservancy Works

(NCNA-English Kunming, Jan. 23, 1972)

_____ a limestone county in southwest china 2,300 metres above sea level that is riddled with sub-terranean rivers yet historically subject to drought and water logging is now being transformed.

multi-national chanyi county in yunnan province last year topped the 1970 grain output which was 24 per cent higher than that in 1966. no longer at the mercy of nature, the county has 810 kilometres of canals and irrigation ditches, 480 small and medium-sized reservoirs and 50 pumping stations. these proved their worth in 1970 when frost and a cold spell almost without precedent in the area struck.

this achievement made through self-reliance and hard work confirms chairman mao's teaching: "irrigation is the life blood of agriculture."

but before liberation, the kuomintang reactionary government fleeced the people and neglected agricultural production. after liberation, the party and government supplied the people with big investments and equipment to build water conservancy projects. under the guidance of the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" formulated by the great leader chairman mao, the people in 1958 relied mainly on themselves to build more small water conservancy projects. but the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi held the work back and things were not fundamentally changed.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres criticized this counter-revolutionary revisionist line

and summed up their experience and lessons. the leading members of the county revolutionary committee conscientiously studied chairman mao's teaching "no investigation, no right to speak" and explored most of the mountains and rivers in the county. they found many advanced units in building water conservancy projects in accordance with local conditions.

the poor and lower-middle peasants of the tapo production brigade relied on their own efforts in building more than 30 small reservoirs and ponds on the mountains. they use one reservoir to irrigate one plot of land. to overcome evaporation and leakage, they raised dykes to increase the storage capacity of these reservoirs. there is now one-fifteenth hectare of land resistant to erosion per commune member. over 80 per cent of the paddy fields are assured irrigation.

cadres of the suotsaotang production team led 22 commune members in digging a tunnel two metres high, 1.7 metres wide and 520 metres long, and building a 1,420-metre-long ditch to lead in spring water from the other side of the mountain.

the enthusiasm and creativeness of the masses made the county revolutionary committee members see more clearly that water conservancy projects could be built under diverse natural conditions so long as they relied on the masses. they used these typical examples to educate the masses and the water conservancy work went ahead throughout the county.

it built and enlarged 233 small reservoirs and other irrigation and drainage projects in 1970, involving 1,190,000 cubic metres of earth and stone work. this was a record, and was twice the total built from 1967 to 1969.

the people closely united in building the projects. the eastern hilly fields in the chanyi people's commune were vulnerable to drought. the commune members there of han, hui and yi nationalities cultivated dry land for a long time and output was unstable. they had long wanted to open a big ditch to lead in water from the panchiang river for their hilly fields. inspired by the line of unity for victory set forth by the party's ninth congress, they set to work. the chanyi county committee of the chinese communist party and the county revolutionary committee supported them and sent technicians to help. the ditch is 33 kilometres long and goes along many precipices and cliffs. the commune members defied difficulties in digging the ditch. the commune members of nine production brigades of the shanhsiapa district came to help. as a result, the project was finished two months ahead of schedule. 533 hectares of dry land were turned into paddy fields.

FORESTRY

East China Province Expands Forestry

(NCNA-English Foochow, Jan. 22, 1972)

fukien province, one of china's major timber producers, planted twice as many trees last year as in 1970. it fulfilled the 1971 timber production plan one month ahead of schedule, or 21.6 per cent above the 1970 january-november figure. increases were also registered in acreage sown to industrial and oil-bearing crops as well as in timber processing and multi-purpose use of timber.

areas afforested and suitable for planting trees account for 80 per cent of the province's land. under the reactionary kuomintang rule before liberation, however, trees were felled at random, forest fires were frequent, and insects and pests were rampant. the stands dwindled drastically with many green mountains becoming barren. this also caused serious soil erosion and impeded farm production.

thanks to the attention of chairman mao and the communist party, forestry began to expand after liberation. following agricultural collectivization, the peasants planted trees every winter and spring under the leadership of the party organizations at various levels. the afforested area increased rapidly.

implementing chairman mao's principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development", the people during the great proletarian cultural revolution have energetically expanded forestry while increasing grain production. they have covered an average of 144,000 hectares with trees every year since 1966. air-seeding of oil tea covered 36,600 hectares last year, an all-time record.

in coastal huian county, only 2,000 hectares out of its 46,600 hectares of mountain slopes were covered with trees before liberation. it used to suffer from serious soil erosion and wind and sand storms. average grain yield was less than 2.25 tons per hectare.

led by the party and the people's government after liberation, the people displayed the revolutionary spirit of the foolish old man who removed the mountains described in one of chairman mao's articles, and kept planting trees year by year. they have built more than 500 kilometres of forest belts against wind and sand or along the highways, covered 38,000 hectares with trees and brought soil erosion and wind and sand storms under basic control. this has ensured an all-round development of farming, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fisheries. both in 1970 and 1971, the county produced grain more than enough for its own needs with an average per hectare yield of 6.25 tons, above the norm set in the national programme for agricultural development.

organized efforts in planting and protecting trees have helped improve the province's economy.

more than one third of the mountain slopes in yuncheng county in the wuyi mountains were barren before liberation. after liberation, the peasants quickly rehabilitated the forests. they have planted more than 700,000 trees over an area of 13,300 hectares since the start of the cultural revolution. expansion of forestry helps boost the economy and improve the people's life. the county now produces more than 100 forestry and sideline products including mushrooms, dried bamboo shoots, oil tea seeds and medicinal herbs. timber processing industry has expanded. a chemical works which can produce 1,600 tons of resin products a year has been set up.

fukien has provided the country with a total of 48 million cubic metres of timber and 170 million bamboos in the 22 years after liberation.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Men's and Women's Volleyball Teams Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 22, 1972)

albanian men's and women's volleyball teams led by abdyl jaupi, vice-chairman of the executive committee of the tirana district people's council, arrived here by air this afternoon on a friendly visit upon invitation.

warmly greeting the teams at the airport were leading members of the physical culture and sports commission and other departments concerned li ching-chuan, wang ming-hsiu, hsu chen-yu, wang fu-yung, po ping, liu yi-ting and tsou po-hsien, as well as chinese volleyball players.

also present were jovan andoni, counsellor, and other diplomatic officials, of the albanian embassy in peking.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meets Australia-China Society Students Tour to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 22, 1972)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here today with all the members of the australia-china society students tour to china led by james a. bason.

present on the occasion were leading members of organizations concerned including yueh tai-heng, hsi chen-huan, liu ju-kun, ling shou-hsien, chi chao-chu, tao kuo-chen and chiu sheng-yun.

CAMBODIA

31st Message to Khmer Nation by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia (Part Five)

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 23, 1972)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, issued the fifth and last part of his 31st message to the khmer nation here yesterday. the fifth part of the message reads as follows:

dear compatriots,

in this fifth and last part of my 31st message addressed to you, i give you the most evident proofs that the total defeat and the impending death of the bogus "republic" of lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh are ineluctable and inevitable.

this "republic" is in such a desperate situation that these regicidal super-traitors and super-bandits lon nol and sirik matak have come down today to imploring pardon ...to the equestrian statue (indeed exclamation) of his majesty king norodom and asking solemnly this statue (indeed exclamation), through brahmin priests (indeed exclamation) to bless their provincial governors and military chiefs and to save them from total and final defeat exclamation who could imagine such a thing twenty months ago when these (false) republicans boasted that they dared to decapitate the nearly two millenial khmer monarchy to which they owed all? please pay your attention, and i request particularly the "republican" intellectuals, youth and monks to pay your attention, to the cable of the british agency reuter dated january 7, 1972, which reveals the following to the whole world: "cambodia's provincial governors and subdivision chiefs rushed to the capital (phnompenh) by jeeps and helicopters at the order of the military command, to receive holy from two brahmin prophets. informed sources said the governors thought they were being summoned last monday for an emergency meeting on some war crisis. instead they were merely blessed with holy water and offered prayers before a statue of king norodom, who reigned early this century."

do these regicides believe that the spirits of our ancient kings will pardon them for having unceasingly committed the numerous and undescribable crimes against the khmer fatherland and people when they themselves have continuously trampled under foot and discredited the names of all khmer kings and particularly s.m. norodom whose statue (indeed exclamation) they today ask despicably to save them?

another sign of complete confusion and total despair which the "republican" bandits are in at present, is provided by the old and hardened sinner sim var himself who shouts, in his daily "independent khmer" -- oh, the height of irony exclamation --, his awful fear of being abandoned very soon by u.s. imperialism to which his gang has sold itself, and of being hanged, after the liberation of phnompenh, by the patriotic and resisting people. please pay your attention to the following

cable of a.f.p. dated january 13, 1972, signed by pierre paringaux: "one of cambodia's most influential politicians, sim var, ambassador to japan, said in an interview published in 'khmer ekareach" today that 'if the americans abandon us in mid stream, we may reconcile ourselves with red china, and if china refuses, we could ally ourselves with other communist powers'."

this statement of sim var who a short time ago still considered me as a "criminal and a traitor" because, under my leadership, our cambodia enjoyed peace by practising a policy of friendship and peaceful coexistence with the people's republic of china and all other socialist countries, and who, inveterately anti-communist as he is, is dreaming today to nestle in the arms of china, the democratic republic of viet nam and other socialist countries, this statement, i must point out, proves that his "republic" is going to die very soon as his big patron, u.s. imperialism, will soon completely be driven out of indochina exclamation a proverb says: "if you see the rats quitting precipitately your ship, be certain that the ship is going to sink."

the "rat" sim var and many other "rats", a short time ago, "enthusiastic lonnolites", are trying desperately today to quit the boat of the bogus "republic" of lon nol because they know that the days of the lonnolite regime are numbered, that the saigon troops of nguyen van thieu, after their precipitate escape from krek and suong, khmer cities of great strategic importance already liberated by the n.u.f.c., can not protect this regime of traitors effectively any more, and that after the heavy defeat of their air force in their air war against the democratic republic of viet nam and the total defeat of their thai-souvanna-phoumist mercenaries in bolovens (southern laos) and the plain of jars (northern laos), the united states will before long acknowledge itself completely and irreversibly beaten in indochina.

the united states beaten in indochina means that the dirty anti-national and anti-popular "republic" of lon nol-sirik matak-cheng heng-son ngoc thanh is going to die. the "rats" of phnompenh have thus changed their attitude, very despicably, towards lon nol, their "christ-buddha-saviour of the fatherland", their "invincible marshal" exclamation on december 23, 1971, american robin mannock wrote these lines from phnompenh to the whole world: "the 'lon nol must go' movement has surprisingly widespread support, according to foreign observers in phnompenh... (there) is, it is generally conceded, a slump in civilian and military morale to the lowest ebb in more than 20 months of warfare. top officials who were boasting of their close friendship with lon nol only a month ago now barely admit that they know him."

therefore, the whole world knows that even those who boasted still in november, 1971 that they were intimate friends of lon nol, denied categorically, a month later, before the foreign observers, that they were "good pals" with this tumbling "idol" exclamation

moreover, in this month of january, 1972, the press of the "free world" has told us that the inhabitants of phnompenh, listening to the "voice of america" broadcastings

in khmer language, have learned the extremely severe and dishonourable judgement formed by the u.s. -- boss of lon nol on this quisling already fallen into disgrace.

the following revelations made by "the washington post", the biggest newspaper of the capital of u.s.a., in a signed article of jack anderson published in its january 11, 1972 issue which is entitled "u.s. deception on role in cambodia", are now known to the whole world. i ask the "remaining number" of "lonnolite republican" intellectuals and youth to think over these revelations: "a secret exchange between washington and phnompenh reveals that officials aren't telling the truth about the u.s. role in cambodia... congressmen have balked at financing lon nol because of the dismaying similarity between his regime and some of the corrupt, floundering south-vietnamese regimes that have cost the american taxpayers a fortune. in an earlier column, we quoted from secret dispatches that described lon nol as 'a sick man, both physically and mentally' and told of widespread incompetence and corruption throughout his government... american ambassador emory swank, in one secret report, criticized 'lon nol's haphazard, out-of-channel and ill-coordinated conduct of military operations.' the result is that communist hit-and-run harassing operations have developed...into a serious military threat to the cambodian capital (phnompenh). similar reports about some of south-vietnam's earlier political corruption and military bundling were kept secret from the american people. if the truth had been known in time, the u.s. might have been spared some of the lives and resources that have boned down the drain in vietnam."

the december 28, 1971 issue of "the washington post" has already presented to the world and the american people this article of jack anderson: (extracts)

... "the vietnam story, like a rerun of a bad movie, is repeating itself across the border in cambodia. cambodian strongman lon nol has plunged his government into disarray... the u.s., typically, is trying to solve the crisis by rushing more supplies to bail out lon nol... the u.s. is also bringing pressure upon other allies to come to lon nol's aid. a secret intelligence report, meanwhile, describes him as 'a sick man, both physically and mentally... his memory is faulty, and he tends to make snap judgments without reference to anything anyone has told him." no less than american ambassador emory swank, in a report intended for official u.s. eyes only, has criticized 'lon nol haphazard, out-of-channel and ill-coordinated conduct of military operations'. swank blames recent cambodian military reverses, costing 'substantial losses of men and equipment', upon 'ineffective leadership and tactics.' another intelligence report describes most cambodian general officers as 'simply incompetent'. it states that only one top general... 'has the ability and force of personality to exercise leadership' at the chief of staff level. he is identified as brig. gen. srey saman... but the report adds sadly that 'srey saman's personal authority is diluted by a tendency toward financial corruption'. two other top officers, brig. gen. sosthene fernandez and brig. gen. mao sum khem, are also called 'technically competent'. but the report charges 'both have personal weaknesses which prevent them from exercising effective control over unit commanders. sosthene fernandez is an inveterate gambler, while mao sum khem is a compulsive womanizer. neither activity is in itself disqualifying,

but in these two cases, so much time is consumed and so much corrupt activity is required to finance the activity that they have lost an essential measure of the respect required to exert real leadership'. the personnel chief, brig. gen. peou lim var, is accused by the report of sending inspection teams, which 'are bought off by commanders of the units whose payrolls they are supposed to verify.' these sound distressingly like the secret reports of south-vietnamese incompetence and corruption that u.s. officials have tried to keep from the public."

at present, in the big u.s. press that has strong influence on u.s. and international public opinion, there is an increasing anger against the "republic" of lon nol-sirik matak-cheng heng-son ngoc thanh -- most incompetent and most corrupt lackeys of u.s. imperialism; and nixon, who has spent an enormous amount of money taken from the pockets of the american people to buy over this deplorable and despicable "republic", facing the growing hostility of u.s. parliament and press, has run into difficulties for continuing to support largely the moribund regime of the super-traitors of phnompenh, and these difficulties will soon become insurmountable.

i advise the "lonnolite" militarymen, personages, intellectuals and youth to follow the example of the rats and leave quickly the sinking ship of the "republic" of phnompenh.

i ask them also to think over the following article of the very influential and very serious u.s. review "the nation" which wrote in an editorial of its november 1, 1971 issue these lines: "before the invasion (of cambodia by u.s. and satellite armed forces) and the overthrow of sihanouk not one cent of american aid was going to cambodia. now we are well started on our first billion of military and economic support, without the slightest indication of when we shall be able to get the lon nol regime off our backs. without our support, that so-called government would fall apart within a few weeks. while sihanouk was clinging to power, his country was at peace... now the camboodians are at the mercy of the south vietnamese who, supported by american artillery and air power, renew their forays, and are feared and hated by the cambodians, whom they regard as hereditary enemies and legitimate victims. and, to cap the irony, enemy 'sanctuaries' now comprise the greater part of cambodia... this ruinous reversal was engineered by the u.s. central intelligence agency, which continues to make the cambodian people its pawns in the unremitting quest for victory in indochina... in 1963 the c.i.a. was supporting anti-sihanouk insurgents... in 1969... the c.i.a. transmitted promises of support to the anti-sihanouk elements and, when hostilities broke out, sent teams of... mercenaries into cambodia... together, these supplemented the open american invasion ... all this was done to save cambodia for the 'free world', sihanouk having made it clear that he would not stooge for washington's definition of that term. now lon nol has declared that he will no longer 'play the game of democracy and freedom', since that interferes with winning the war we are paying him to fight.

the idiocy of our asian policy is again graphically displayed... the cambodianization of the war is a fraud. without active american military support, the lon nol and thieu military effort would collapse."

all this is very true. a proof of this is the most recent collapse of the armies of lon nol and nguyen van thieu in krek and suong (in kompong cham province):

u.p.i. saigon, january 12, by donald a. davis: "a cambodian infantry brigade abandoned its bases along a dangerous highway tuesday and left on foot behind south-vietnamese troops ... the south-vietnamese armored, airborne and infantry units pulled back from their positions at krek, suong and other bases along highway 7 ... about 2,400 men of the cambodian 22nd brigade made their way into south vietnam. their commanding officer, col. thach chanh, was quoted by south-vietnamese as saying it was 'impossible' for his men to remain in the krek area bases with the south-vietnamese leaving. 'i know that within 24 hours after you go, we will all be overrun', the officers reported chanh said... 'the cambodians, they ran after us. they have no trucks, you know', a (south-vietnamese) officer present at the withdrawal said. the cambodian colonel in charge was quoted by officers as saying he would rather risk jail than try to hold the ... camp at krek without the support of the two adjoining vietnamese bases."

this is a shocking confession of helplessness and complete dependence on foreign countries and a most shameful humiliation for the "republic" of lon nol exclamation and while their people and their soldiers are suffering and dying, what are the "high personages" and "big pontiffs" of the "new regime" doing in phnompenh?

a "lonnolite and anti-sihanouk" paper, the "nokor thom", itself has provided the answer:

a.f.p. january 15, 1972: "saturday... the 'nokor thom', a daily close to marshal lon nol, attacked without mentioning names the top persons of the regime... 'incidents from economic sabotage to drug smuggling have been recurring. how can we fight against the enemy? only the fighters and the poor die in this war. the rich and the high personages look on with folded arms or with contempt while the country is being destroyed' ... the 'nokor thom' concluded."

the "nokor thom" is as abject as the leaders it criticizes, for being aware that these leaders have betrayed the people, the country and even their own army to such a point, it continues to serve them and pockets their dollars exclamation

officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers of lon nol exclamation

listen to this confession of your "big chief" lon nol's own paper exclamation it shamelessly admitted that "only you, the fighters, and the poor, that is, the people from whom you came, are dying in this war. the rich and the high personages, that is, the lon nols, the sirik mataks, the cheng hengs, the son ngoc thanhs, the in tams, the koun wicks, the sok chhongs, the tim nguons, the long borets, the hang thun haks, the lon nons, the sim vars, the trinh noanhs, the ung mungs, the douc rasys, the danh sangs, etc.... look on with folded arms or with contempt while the country is being destroyed."

act like many of your comrades. quit as quick as possible this most-accursed "republic" and its army which u.s. imperialism, as admitted by the big american press

itself, has bought from the lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh clique to use as "cannon-fodder".

have the courage, as worthy sons of the khmer people, to save the country and its people, to save them from destruction, which, lon nol's paper "nokor thom" admitted, would be the result, if not the objective, of the policy of lon nol, who was described by his own u.s. masters as incapable and as an incurable lunatic exclamation

listen also to the cry of despair of the inveterate anti-communist old fellow sim var who is dreaming of quitting as fast as possible the sinking boat of u.s. imperialism, and of reconciling himself with people's china and the other socialist powers exclamation

sim var's cry tells you that the victory of the n.u.f.c., that is, the khmer people, is near and inevitable because apart from their valour and their own sacrifices, they have the support of the victorious camp consisting of patriotic and anti-imperialist regimes. this is the third aspect of your own problem which i have indicated at the beginning of my 31st message to our nation.

before the coup d'etat launched by the super-traitors, you called me your "samdech papa". well then, today your "papa" solemnly reaffirms to you that your obvious interests demand that you no longer tie your fate and future to these super-traitors who are doomed to the gallows or the firing squad. agree no more to die for them and for u.s. imperialism exclamation help, on the contrary, the n.u.f.c. and the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces to rapidly vanquish that imperialism and to re-establish as fast as possible the peace, concord, unity, freedom, independence, neutrality and territorial integrity of the khmers exclamation

long live national liberation exclamation

norodom sihanouk

peking, january 22, 1972

CHINA AND CONGO

Congolese President Sends Message of Condolence on Comrade Chen Yi's Death

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 22, 1972)

major marien ngouabi, president of the central committee of the congolese party of labour and president of the people's republic of the congo, on january 19 sent a message to comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing deepest condolences on the death of comrade chen yi. the message reads:

comrade mao tsetung
chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china

peking

we are greatly shocked to learn the news of the death of marshal chen yi, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china, vice-premier of the state council and minister of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china.

the congolese people, their party, their government and myself are deeply grieved at the passing away of the veteran fighter of your liberation struggle and your revolution.

therefore we join you in your mourning and convey to you our most sorrowful condolences.

highest fraternal consideration.

major marien ngouabi
president of the central committee of the congolese party of labour
president of the people's republic of the congo

brazzaville, january 19, 1972

CHINA AND DENMARK

Danish Prime Minister Sends Message of Condolence on Comrade Chen Yi's Death

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 22, 1972)

jens otto krag, prime minister of the kingdom of denmark, yesterday sent a message to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing sincere condolences on the death of comrade chen yi. the message reads:

his excellency mr. chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

peking

on behalf of the danish government and myself i wish to express sincere condolences on the demise of deputy prime minister and minister for foreign affairs chen yi and to extend our sympathy to the people of the people's republic of china in this time of sorrow.

j.o. krag
prime minister

copenhagen, january 21, 1972

CHINA AND FRANCE

Chou En-lai, Chang Hsi-jo, Chiao Kuan-hua and Pai Hsiang-kuo Met Official Delegation of Foreign Affairs Commission of National Assembly of France

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 22, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, chang hsi-jo, president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with jean de broglie, chairman of the foreign affairs commission of the national assembly of france, and members of the official delegation of the foreign affairs commission of the national assembly of france he is leading: national assembly members aymar achille-fould, andre chandernagor, pierre-bernard couste, didier julia, claude-gerard marcus and louis odru, and national assembly administrative staff member jean pierre mevellec.

present were french ambassador to china etienne manac'h and mlle marie-therese de corbie, second counsellor, and jean-paul reau, third secretary, of the french embassy in peking.

also present were members of the standing committee of the national people's congress hsieh fu-min and hu yu-chih, and leading members of the west european, american and australasian affairs department of the foreign ministry and other departments concerned wu fan-wu, chu chuan-hsien, yu hui-min, chi tsung-hua, cheng tan, liu li-teh, lien cheng-pao and tseng ling-pao.

French Ambassador and Madame Give Banquet on Occasion of Visit to China of Official Delegation of Foreign Affairs Commission of National Assembly of France

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 22, 1972)

french ambassador to china etienne manac'h and madame etienne manac'h gave a banquet here this evening on the occasion of the visit to china of the official delegation of the foreign affairs commission of the national assembly of france led by jean de broglie, chairman of the commission.

present at the banquet were kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; chang hsi-jo, president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs; chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and hsieh fu-min, pei shih-chang, hua lo-keng and hu yu-chih, members of the n.p.c. standing committee; and leading members of departments concerned, including chen chieh, chou pei-yuan, yu li-chun, wu fan-wu, hsiang chien, sun so-chang, ma chia-chun, chu chuan-hsien and hu shu-tu.

ambassador etienne manac'h, chairman jean de broglie and vice-minister chiao kuan-hua proposed toasts to the constant growth of the friendship between the people of china and france and of the relations of cooperation between the two countries.

ambassador manac'h and chairman jean de broglie thanked the chinese hosts for the friendly and warm reception. vice-minister chiao kuan-hua thanked the french delegation for having brought the sincere friendship of the french people to the chinese people, and hoped that the delegation would convey the profound friendship of the chinese people to the french people.

Official Delegation of Foreign Affairs Commission of National Assembly of France Leaves Peking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 23, 1972)

the official delegation of the foreign affairs commission of the national assembly of france led by jean de broglie, chairman of the commission, left here by air today for a visit to shanghai and other parts of china.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign minister; hsieh fu-min and hu yu-chih, standing committee members of the national people's congress; and leading members of departments concerned including chen chieh, hsiang chien, ma chia-chun, sun so-chang and chu chuan-hsien.

french ambassador to china etienne manac'h and diplomatic officials of the french embassy in peking were present.

the delegation is accompanied by wu fan-wu, deputy director of the west european, american and australasian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, and philippe petit, second secretary of the french embassy in peking.

during its stay in peking, the french delegation visited peking university, saw historical relics unearthed during the great proletarian cultural revolution and went sight-seeing at scenic spots and places of historical interest.

CHINA AND JAPAN

First Friendship Visiting Group from Japan's Okinawa Prefecture Makes Reports in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 22, 1972)

ryosin nakayoshi, leader, hiroaki fukuchi, deputy leader, and isamu yoshida, member, of the first friendship visiting group from okinawa prefecture of japan made reports here this afternoon on the heroic struggle of the people and working class of okinawa against the u.s. and japanese reactionaries. addressing an audience made up of peking students and workers, they have come to make the reports on invitation. all members of the group attended.

present were wang kuo-chuan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, and leading members of other organizations concerned hsiao hsiang-chien, chen kang and li fu-teh as well as more 400 railway and textile workers and students in the chinese capital.

the meeting was presided over by wang hsiao-yun, deputy secretary-general of the china-japan friendship association.

in his report, delegation leader ryosin nakayoshi related the unremitting struggle waged by the people of okinawa to oppose the forcible occupation of okinawa by u.s. imperialism, demand the dismantling of the u.s. military bases and secure the restoration of okinawa to japan. he went on: over the past 20 years and more, okinawa has been under the unlawful rule of u.s. imperialism which set up a large number of military bases there.

ryosin nakayoshi said: the heroic struggle of the okinawa people has made it more and more difficult for u.s. imperialism to put the bases in okinawa under its direct control. therefore, u.s. imperialism has to seek help from the sato government in its attempt to perpetuate its control of the island.

he strongly condemned the u.s.-japanese reactionaries for concocting the okinawa "reversion" fraud. he declared: "the so-called reversion is utterly deceitful and in disregard of the demands of the okinawa people and the broad masses of the japanese people." he emphatically pointed out: "the japanese people will never permit u.s. imperialism to hang on in the bases in okinawa," and added, "we should sum up our fighting experience and organize and unfold a new struggle."

following ryosin nakayoshi's report, hiroaki fukuchi and isamu yoshida made separate reports on the cultural and educational undertakings and the workers' struggle in okinawa. they cited a host of facts to expose the crimes of u.s. imperialism in trampling on the cultural and educational undertakings and grinding down the labouring people on the island. they described how the okinawa people had fought against u.s. imperialism heroically.

their reports drew warm applause from the audience.

on behalf of the peking workers and students present at the meeting, wang kuo-chuan expressed heart-felt thanks to ryosin nakayoshi, leader, and hiroaki fukuchi, deputy leader, of the group, and mr. isamu yoshida. he said: "their reports which are full of militancy provide us with a deeper understanding of the revolutionary struggle of the heroic okinawa working class and people." he pointed out that for the past two decades and more the working class and broad masses of the people of okinawa, standing at the forefront of the struggle against u.s. imperialism, had waged a protracted and unyielding struggle and won one great victory after another. they had dealt heavy blows to the u.s. imperialist policies of aggression and war.

wang kuo-chuan expressed the conviction that so long as the japanese working class and people strengthen their unity and persevere in their struggle, u.s. imperialism will get out of japan and okinawa sooner or later and an independent, peaceful, democratic, neutral and prosperous new japan will surely emerge in the east of asia.

Japanese T.U. Delegation Leaves Peking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 23, 1972)

the delegation of general council of trade unions of japan and the federation of independent unions of japan, and journalists accompanying the delegation, left here by air this morning for a visit to shanghai in the company of tang chang, a leading member of the china-japan friendship association. the head of the delegation is makoto ichikawa, chairman of the general council of trade unions of japan, and the deputy head is makishiro abe, chairman of the federation of independent unions.

the japanese friends were seen off at the airport by ni chih-fu, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and a leading member of the conference of representatives of peking revolutionary workers, chang shih-chuang, alternate member of the

C.P.C. central committee and a leading member of the conference of representatives of peking revolutionary workers, and leading members of the china-japan friendship association and the foreign affairs department of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, including chang hsiang-shan, wang hsiao-yun, mao pao-chung, tien shu-chien and wang hsiao-yi, as well as representatives of peking workers.

CHINA AND LAOS

Phoumi Vongvichit's Message of Condolence on Comrade Chen Yi's Death

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 22, 1972)

phoumi vongvichit, general secretary of the central committee of the lao patriotic front, sent recently from sam nhu a message to chi peng-fei, foreign minister of the people's republic of china, expressing sincere condolences on comrade chen yi's death in the name of the lao patriotic front and the lao people and in his own name as well.

the message says, "we express our profound respect to the marshal who was an eminent militant statesman totally devoted to the revolutionary cause, to his motherland and people, one of the greatest promoters of friendship between the people of china and the peoples of the world, and a great friend of the lao people."

the message says, "we are firmly convinced that the cause of common struggle against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys and for the friendship and militant solidarity between the chinese and lao peoples, a cause so cherished by the lamented deceased, will further develop with each passing day."

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Protocol on Supplementary Gratuitous Supply of Military Equipment and Economic Materials by China to Vietnam Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 22, 1972)

a protocol between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam on supplementary gratuitous supply of military equipment and economic materials by china to viet nam for 1972 was signed here today.

yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission, attended the signing ceremony.

chang tsai-chien, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, signed the protocol on behalf of their respective governments.

attending the ceremony on the vietnamese side were nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, and tran binh, counsellor of the r.s.v.n. embassy in peking; and nguyen tien, minister-counsellor, le quang tuong, commercial counsellor, nguyen dong, military attache, pham thanh ha, commercial attache, and phan nhu sam, second secretary, of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking.

attending the ceremony on the chinese side were chi peng-fei, foreign minister; li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade; and yuan hua-ping and chai cheng-wen, leading members of departments concerned.

NATIONAL FOOTBALL TEAM

Chinese National Football Team Returns to Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 22, 1972)

the chinese national football team with tung nien-li as its leader and pu cheng-yu as its deputy leader returned here by air this evening after its friendly visits to tanzania, zambia and somalia.

greeting the team at the airport were leading members of the chinese physical culture and sports commission and organizations concerned li ching-chuan, ho kung-kai, lu ting, po ping and tsou po-hsien, as well as chinese sportsmen.

present were j.k. chivunga, zambian ambassador to china; omer mohamed ahmed, charge d'affaires ad interim of the somali embassy in peking; and bernard t. nderumaki, second secretary of the tanzanian embassy in peking.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Chinese Government Delegation Leaves Dar Es Salaam for Home

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Jan. 21, 1972)

the chinese government delegation with yang chieh, minister of communications as leader and chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries as deputy leader, left here by air for home this afternoon after attending the fifth round of talks between tanzania, zambia and china on the tanzania-zambia railway project and paying friendly visits to tanzania and zambia.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by tanzanian minister for finance a.h. jamal, minister for communications, transport and labour j.m. kusinde and a number of senior tanzanian government officials.

also present at the airport were song gi tae, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea, le thanh tam, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam and tran ninh, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam, to tanzania.

chinese ambassador to tanzania chung hsi-tung and some staff members of the chinese embassy were also present.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Inter-American Judicial Committee Discusses Questions Concerning Sovereignty Over Territorial Waters

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 21, 1972)

the inter-american judicial committee of the organization of american states now in session in rio de janeiro began to discuss a draft resolution on sovereignty over territorial seas on january 17, according to rio de janeiro reports. the draft resolution points out that the u.s. and soviet stand on 12-nautical mile territorial limits is "unacceptable". it insists on defending the 200-nautical mile territorial limits.

the draft resolution says that in order to exercise their sovereign rights, the coastal states have the right to fix unilaterally their own water limits in the form of constitution, law or administrative decree. the territorial water limits thus established are valid internationally, and should be respected by other countries, it says.

the draft resolution holds that for special reasons, the american countries can extend -- some have already done so -- the territorial waters, over which they can exercise sovereignty and jurisdiction, to 200 nautical miles. this is also valid internationally.

it makes it clear that the inter-american judicial committee accepts the fundamental principles on sovereignty over territorial waters declared by the montevideo and lima meetings in 1970.

the draft resolution was put forward by colombian representative caicedo castilla.

addressing the meeting yesterday, peruvian representative ruiz eldredge stressed that both the lima and montevideo meetings have drawn the same conclusion that "the coastal states have the right to establish the limits of sea sovereignty in accordance with reasonable criteria with regard to the characteristics of geography, biology, and geology and the necessity of a rational use of their resources." more and more countries in the world have expressed support for the sovereignty over the 200-nautical mile territorial waters, he pointed out.

the meeting of the inter-american judicial committee began on january 17. it plans to adopt a statement expressing the common stand of most latin american countries on the questions concerning territorial water limits.

CHINA AND PDR YEMEN

Chinese Football Team Plays Friendly Match with Yemeni Team

(NCNA-English Aden, Jan. 22, 1972)

the chinese national football team played a friendly match with a democratic yemeni football team at the crater stadium here yesterday to the warm welcome of several thousand spectators.

the chinese team arrived here on january 19 on its way home after concluding a friendly visit to somalia.

abdulla bin salman, director of the presidential council office of the people's democratic republic of yemen and president of the football federation of the republic, and a number of government officials watched the match. li chiang-fen, chinese ambassador to the p.d.r.y. was also present.

before the match, abdulla bin salman received the chinese and democratic yemeni players and presented gifts to the chinese national football team.

the match was permeated with the spirit of "friendship first, competition second". the spectators warmly cheered the fine sport qualities of the players of both countries.

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* NATIONAL *
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REVOLUTIONARY LINE AT BASIC LEVEL

Be Leaders in Conscious Execution of Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line

by

National Agriculture Labor Model Keng Ch'ang-so (耿长鎖), Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of Wukung Brigade, Jaoyang Hsien, Hopei Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 15, 1972)

Following the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Party Central Committee, the Party members and masses of our Wukung brigade acted in compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Conduct education in ideology and political line," looked back over the 28 years in which Wukung brigade followed the socialist road in agricultural collectivization, gaining profound understanding in the process. In the handling of every piece of work, we either follow the correct line or the wrong line. Practice has made me realize deeply that Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is a lifeline and a happiness line for the poor and lower-middle peasants. With Chairman Mao's revolutionary line we have everything. By departing from it, we lose everything.

How can we consciously execute Chairman Mao's revolutionary line? I understand that we must assiduously study Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and continuously overcome various non-proletarian ideas in our minds and gradually foster a proletarian world outlook. Only in this way can we have a clear-cut orientation and keen eyes and can distinguish between right and wrong in complicated circumstances, undeceived by sham Marxism and unruffled by various erroneous ideas but firmly guided by Chairman Mao's directives as leaders in conscious execution of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

In Execution of Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line, We Must Have the Great Majority in Mind and Not Reckon with Selfish Interests

Whether we should think of the great majority or reckon only with narrow personal interests is a major question bearing on whether we can execute Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. If we reckon with narrow personal interests, we would get so carried away as to stumble onto the counter-revolutionary revisionist line. We have our understanding in this regard.

In 1951, a person heard that the price of oil was to be raised. Giving production needs of his office as an excuse, he collected a large quantity of peanuts. He wanted to make us partners in the deal. We did not have to pay a cent but would just make a clean profit. At that time, some cadres, lured by the obvious advantage of it, thought of going along. I said, "Our agricultural cooperative cannot engage in trading. I for one would not give the deal a thought even with the promised reward of a golden horse."

Later we found that this man was a crafty merchant trying to get us involved and thus cover up his wicked schemes against the state and the collective. This matter made everyone realize that by reckoning with small gains or gaining a little something extra for an individual or a group we would wind up tailing after the bourgeoisie and following the erroneous line without getting any closer to socialism.

The question of for whom is a fundamental one. Only by thinking of the overwhelming majority and of the poor and lower-middle peasants can we execute Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. By doing things to benefit ourselves or a group, we would only wreck Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

In 1952 many small cooperatives were set up in the village. These set-ups were financially weak and lacking in experience. They wanted to merge with our cooperative. At that time,our cooperative had built a brick-walled well and bought vehicles and horses, doing as well in grain production as in sideline production. The poor and lower-middle peasants considered the proposed merger highly profitable but some cadres of our cooperative took it as an unprofitable move. They were against any such action. A very heated debate raged between these two ways of thinking.

I thought of what Chairman Mao said: To get organized "is a road that must be traversed if we are to go from poverty to wealth." I addressed everyone, "An advantageous or disadvantageous deal depends on the way we look at things. If it benefits a minority, it means nothing gained. If it benefits the great majority it means something gained. In the interest of the great majority, we must get organized in building the great revolutionary cause." At last thinking was unified all round. The whole village became integrated into a big cooperative.

Well, shortly after the merger in the spring of 1953, renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's agents in Hopei rose in a move that threatened to disband the cooperative. At meetings, they accused us of following the wrong road, but, behind the scenes, they were honey-mouthed and soft-worded

giving us the line, "You people may as well go about it in the pursuit of miniature cooperatives. It serves individuals better and gives the benefit of a larger ration." Exasperated, I said, "Is it that we should give up merger just to serve personal interests? To seek a merger is to work toward socialism." Words like these from us poor and lower-middle peasants knocked the wind out of them. After hanging around in the village for over 20 days, they slipped away. Instead of being cut down, our merged cooperative became an increasingly prosperous enterprise.

Whoever is in business must figure out profits and losses and do a little figuring. But figuring follows two patterns, one taking into consideration the overwhelming majority and the general interests of the revolutionary cause, the other taking into consideration an individual and his own small group, and narrow personal interests. In these two ways of figuring is reflected a struggle between the two lines, between the two world outlooks. Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line serves the proletariat and the overwhelming majority. Liu Shao-ch'i's and other swindlers' counter-revolutionary revisionist line serves the bourgeoisie and a minority. To give first consideration to how much a venture can benefit oneself personally is to run counter to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and to steer pretty close to Liu Shao-ch'i's and other swindlers' line. Under the proletarian dictatorship, those bourgeois representatives and individuals who infiltrate the Party, those ambitionists and conspirators often capitalize on bourgeois thinking in people's minds and give them small favors, honor, position or official titles, in order to make them easy prey. Only by ceaselessly remolding one's world outlook, solving the question of "for whom?" and working with the revolution in mind shall we be able to walk resolutely along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

To Execute Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line, We Must Be Honest People and Follow a Straightforward Path

In the autumn of 1959, crops were fast ripening. Under the influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, a cadre at the provincial level did not give our crops so much as a glance but demanded a fake grain output report from us to the higher levels, saying that "as a red banner brigade, we must have the results to justify the title." I thought that honesty in doing things was what had hitherto been taught by Chairman Mao. A down-to-earth approach was our Party's fine tradition. We did not have such a high output but why should we deceive the leadership as well as the masses? I did not fall for that line. Work should be done as it should have been. The incident underlined one point: Whoever acts dishonestly and seeks vainglory is allowing himself to be led on a string along the erroneous line. We Communists must have the urge to aim high, motivated not by a quest for honor and position but by a dogged determination to follow Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. To assume the disguise of a keen "revolutionary" for the sake of seeking vainglory and position and wangling something extra is a bad dishonest style far removed from our proletarian revolutionary tradition.

Looking back over those years of our Wukung brigade's firm adherence to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we found one important reason behind this

was the honesty of our cadres who were unpretentious and disinclined to dress and fake things up. For the higher-ups as for the masses, we had nothing but the truth; we did not say one thing and mean another. We neither deflated nor inflated grain output figures. Nor did we cover up our own shortcomings and mistakes or slip-ups in work.

For several years, work remained at the same level. Per-mow grain output hovered around 600 or 700 catties. At that time, some people suggested that by planting "foot-dragging fields" with trees, we could nudge the per-mow output up. We felt this approach imperfect and dishonest. We did not go along with it. Later, in an open-door rectification, we aroused the masses to air their opinions, and reported the facts as they were to the higher levels in exposing contradictions. With the help of the leadership and the masses, we found the main cause for the stationary state of output was that leading members of the brigade had given more attention to what was insignificant than to what was fundamental. Later, we vigorously tackled such a fundamental thing as applying Mao Tse-tung's thought to educating the masses. Thus, man changed with the change in soil and change in quality. From the beginning of 1970, grain output leaped by a big margin.

In practice, we came to understand deeply that to execute consciously Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we must doggedly stick to the down-to-earth scientific attitude and the principle of combining theory with practice. We must present a thing exactly the way we do just as we must practice exactly the way we preach. By no means should we preach one thing and practice another. Nor should we follow a stray and evil path. We must speak honestly, do things honestly and be honest people following forever a bright and correct path.

To Execute Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line, We Must Do a Bit More Thinking and Overcome Blindness

In revolution, we must stay clear-headed at all times, not muddle-headed. In all matters, we must think a bit harder to check whether they fit in with the revolutionary principle. By following in the footsteps of others blindly and not asking a few more whys and wherefores of everything, one is liable to fall prey to some swindlers and lapse into the counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us, "To rid our Party of deep-seated blindness, we must encourage thinking, learn the method of analyzing things and cultivate the habit of analysis." To give more time to thinking and analysis is a good way to overcome blindness. A thing right or wrong is determined by whether it conforms with proletarian fundamental interests and with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. If it does not, we must resolutely head it off, undaunted by the possibility of being "isolated" for the time being.

In 1961, under the influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, some people insisted on my basing food distribution completely on workpoints and giving the hard-up households no special consideration. This, it was claimed, was the correct principle for distribution. The cadres of our

brigade made a serious analysis of the matter. If things were done this way, some people would be entitled to no more than 200-odd catties each and some as many as 1,500 or 1,600 catties each, the former half-fed, the latter well-fed. This was not acting in the interest of the proletariat and the overwhelming majority and not in line with the socialist principle of distribution. So we resolutely turned our backs on it.

They said, "This is policy. Others have gone along. Why should we do otherwise?" We retorted, "No. This is against Party policy. What other people do is something else. What is wrong is not for us." Doggedly we headed it off. We adopted the approach of combining basic rations with distribution based on workpoints. The broad masses of commune members were quite satisfied.

Several years ago, under the influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, a leading cadre "instructed" us more than once to concentrate on grain production alone, barring us from multiple undertakings and sidelines on the ground that "a full stomach is everything." Such a remark sounded plausible but could not bear a close look without revealing something problematical. Energetic devotion to grain production was of course in order but this would have a disruptive effect on the state plan and an adverse effect on commune members' collective income and livelihood, if pursued to the neglect of multiple undertakings and all-round development. Several years ago, some production teams of our brigade cut out all production schedules for peanuts, sesame, vegetables and sidelines. Income dwindled as a result. Difficulties arose in finding the means for chemical fertilizer, insecticides and irrigation facilities. Contributions to the state levelled off. The collective economy suffered. Commune members' income shrank.

While devoting energetic efforts toward grain production, some other production teams paid attention to the development of multiple undertakings with agriculture, forestry, animal-breeding, sidelines and fishing promoting one another. The greater the efforts made to that end the more prosperous things became.

In a summing-up of experiences and lessons, positive and negative, our Party General Branch came to understand that in execution of the Party's policy, it would not do for us to lean to either the "Left" or the Right and that only by acting in strict accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings could we forge ahead along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. With awareness heightened, we doggedly adhered to the guideline, "Take grain as the key link and seek all-round development." Grain output climbed up rapidly. Multiple undertakings grew apace. Now the whole brigade has over 200-odd mow of orchards. Medicinal herbs were added to the production schedule last year. Every household averages over two head of pigs. Income is rising. The collective economy is consolidated. So is the rural socialist position.

To Implement Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line, We Must Guard Against Arrogance and Rashness and Forever Look Ahead

Chairman Mao teaches us, "Our Party has suffered from several manifestations of great arrogance in history. .....The comrades of the whole Party must draw a lesson from these several displays of arrogance or several mistakes." I often think how our brigade's achievements in work come about. In my 40-odd years of being oppressed and exploited in the old society, I never knew of a square meal or a decent dress for myself. Without Chairman Mao, we would not have everything that we had. All that has been achieved should be attributed to Chairman Mao. In face of achievements and honor, I always remind myself: "Don't forget my beginnings and guard against arrogance."

If one waxes arrogant one cannot assume a correct attitude to himself and to the masses. Nor can he implement properly the line for unity and victory of the 9th Party National Congress. There happened in our brigade such an incident: In the great cultural revolution, a militiaman gave me some suggestions. This helped me. But under the influence of an ideological trend toward the ultra "Left" and toward anarchism, he also did something wrong. After the establishment of the revolutionary committee, he could not straighten out his ideological tangles right away. Once, a militia company commander criticized him but he did not accept the criticism, and worked up a scene. This greatly enraged others. They said, "In the past, he was less than keen. Now he has committed some mistakes and refused to obey the leadership of the new squad. We should handle him accordingly."

After hearing such a view, I felt it not in character. Whether we can assume a correct attitude toward those opposing ourselves is a problem of attitude toward Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Therefore, I approached this militia comrade for a heart-to-heart talk. Later, he enhanced his consciousness in class struggle and line struggle and gave a very good showing in work. By trying every means to unite with all those who could be united with and stimulating all positive factors that could be set in motion, our cadres at last succeeded in bringing about firmer implementation of the line of the 9th Party National Congress here.

Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is one for thorough revolution. If arrogant and self-complacent, one will become unreceptive to good opinions and unresponsive to the assimilation of good experience and confined to the same old rut without being able to execute Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

On one occasion, the commune was calling an on-the-spot conference in another brigade. A cadre of our brigade thought that the fields of that brigade were not so well trimmed and levelled as his own and saw nothing worth learning. I said that everything was guided by the "one dividing into two" rule. That being so, we must not consider ourselves perfect in every field, shutting our eyes to others' strengths. By attending that on-the-spot meeting, we learned a lot. This gave a boost to our brigade in revolution and production.

We must always apply the "one dividing into two" approach to ourselves. If we cannot treat ourselves correctly and consider ourselves capable in every field and correct in every respect, we shall drift away from Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and do the revolutionary cause a disservice, as things develop.

In the spring of the year before last, barley was planted here. But long after the sowing, buds failed to appear. I had just returned from a meeting in another area. Without making investigations and studies, I judged by my past experience and gave drought as the cause. I made people hurry with watering. But where water was applied the state of growth was not as satisfactory as in plots not given additional water. The buds came out late and unevenly.

What was the cause? I had a talk with some old peasants. I also made an inspection with the technical personnel. It turned out that the slow budding process stemmed not from dry land but from the low temperature of the earth due to a cold spring. Watering only sent the temperature lower. That being so, how could budding be expedited?

The happening shows that we cannot act on the sheer strength of past experience. Even with all the experience in the world, we cannot avoid falling into the mire of subjective idealism without getting personally involved in practice. I drew an enlightening lesson from this: No matter how long a period one's involvement in struggle spans and how rich and varied one's experience is, one should strive to remold his world outlook and master dialectical materialism and keep purging the idealist spirit and always apply the "one dividing into two" approach to self. One must stay humble and modest and guard against arrogance and rashness. Only in this way can he take what he has achieved as a new starting point for continuous revolution and make continuous progress and always forge ahead.

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CADRE POLICY

Party Committee of Hsianghsiang Hsien, Hunan Province, Grasps the Assignment and Employment of Cadres As An Important Matter in the Implementation of the Line of the 9th Party Congress

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 21, 1972)

(According to NCNA Changsha, January 20, 1972) The Party committee of Hsianghsiang hsien, Hunan Province, seriously implements the Party's cadre policy, fully develops the cadres' active role, and develops the favorable situation of revolution and production throughout the hsien.

Ever since its formation, the new Hsianghsiang hsien Party committee has been grasping the assignment, employment and full development of the role of cadres who have made mistakes but have become aware of them, as an important job in the implementation of the line of unity and victory of the 9th Party Congress.

In this hsien, the head of the organization section of the former hsien Party committee made some mistakes in the past. But after receiving tempering and education during the great proletarian cultural revolution, he made great progress and thus the hsien Party committee assigned him to a leadership post in Ch'ihsin ch'ü which was backward in production and which relied upon the state for the supply of food grains for consumption. In order to change the backward situation of this ch'ü, he went deep into the communes and production brigades to conduct investigation and study and led members of the leadership squad of the ch'ü to grasp line education energetically. In the meantime, he also stayed at selected spots personally to mobilize the masses to develop revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, to rid themselves of the idea of doing nothing but stretching hands out and relying upon the state, and to establish the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and of rising in greater vigor. In less than two years' time, this ch'ü finally became an advanced unit in the province. In 1971 output of food grains in the entire ch'ü passed the 1,000 chin per mow mark. This cadre was thus highly praised by the masses and is now promoted to the post of deputy secretary of the hsien Party committee.

In the course of implementing the Party's cadre policy, Hsianghsiang hsien Party committee conscientiously helped the cadres with their studies and encouraged them to do their work boldly. One of the members of the former hsien Party committee was criticized by the masses during the cultural revolution because he made mistakes in the past. Later he was assigned to a new leadership post in Tungchiao ch'ü but he worked timidly. Principal leading cadres of the hsien Party committee went there several times to help him study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and sum up past experience and lessons so as to enable him to realize that the principal cause for his mistakes in the past was his failure to read books and study seriously and to distinguish Chairman Mao's revolutionary line from the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i.

From then on he read Marxist, Leninist and Chairman Mao's books assiduously with regard to reality, incessantly raised his line consciousness, perseveringly went deep among the masses in his work, actively took part in collective productive labor, and implemented Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies in a relatively good manner. As result, Tungchiao ch'ü also became one of the advanced units in the hsien.

After an absolute majority of the cadres above the level of section and bureau were assigned work and employed, Hsianghsiang hsien Party committee still continued to pay attention to the implementation of the Party's cadre policy and to persevere in conducting investigation and study, in looking for problems and in solving them promptly.

In June last year when several of the members of the standing committee of the Party committee led three investigation teams deep into factories, rural areas, shops and schools to conduct keypoint survey on the implementation of cadre policy, they discovered some of the people in certain units had an erroneous tendency of rather "Left" than Right when handling cadres who had made mistakes. This affected the implementation of the Party's policy. So the hsien Party committee organized the masses and members of the leadership squads of these units to study seriously the historical experience in the struggle between the two lines in the Party and greatly repudiated the black trash of "hitting a big area and protecting a small handful" advocated by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. This greatly raised their consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies.

Hsianghsiang hsien Party committee realized profoundly through practice that "the adoption of a prudent attitude toward the question of handling personnel" was an important guarantee for successfully uniting with all unitable forces and for fully developing the cadres' activism. One of the cadres who used to make mistakes made mistakes again at his new leadership post after the hsien Party committee re-assigned and re-employed him. This time the masses were dissatisfied and some of the people in the hsien Party committee also thought he should no longer be permitted to take up leadership positions any more. However, after conducting a concrete analysis on this cadre and repeatedly studying the Party's related policies, the hsien Party committee still stuck to the policy of "unity--criticism--unity" and warmly and patiently helped this cadre to correct his mistakes instead of handling the case rashly.

After receiving education, this cadre raised his consciousness in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies and later worked diligently and outstandingly at his leadership post.

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Party Committee of Ch'angchih Municipal Motor Transport Company Conscientiously Conducts Line Education and Unites the Majority of the Cadres by Turning Away Interference From Various Erroneous Ideas

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 21, 1972)

(According to NCNA Taiyüan, January 20, 1972) The Party committee of the Motor Transport Company of Ch'angchih municipality, Shansi Province, conducts education on ideology and the political line penetratingly, turns away interference from various erroneous ideas, conscientiously implements the Party's cadre policy, unites with the majority of the cadres and mobilizes the revolutionary activism of the broad masses of cadres.

The new Party committee of Ch'angchih Motor Transport Company has actively implemented the Party's cadre policy ever since its formation. It conducts line education on the masses and members of the leadership squad in combination with this work to raise everybody's consciousness in implementing the Party's cadre policy.

Soon after the new Party committee was formed, a difference developed among the committee members during a discussion on the work of a former leading cadre of the company. Some of the comrades emphasized the shortcomings and mistakes of this cadre and wanted to "put him aside" for the time being. But other comrades thought they should follow Chairman Mao's teaching and make an all-round analysis of this cadre's past history and present circumstances and then handle his case according to the Party's policy.

To unify understanding, the secretary of the Party committee of the company organized everybody to study seriously Chairman Mao's related teachings, to review the history of the struggle between the two lines in the Party and to repudiate the reactionary black trash of "hitting a great many to protect a small handful" advocated by political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i to make everybody understand better Chairman Mao's cadre policy.

On this basis, they seriously analyzed the circumstances of this leading cadre and noticed his shortcomings and mistakes as well as the work he did for the Party and his strong desire to correct and actual correction of his own mistakes. After a thorough discussion and upon being approved by the superior Party committee, the Party committee of the company promptly assigned suitable work to this cadre.

In the course of implementing the Party's cadre policy, the Party committee of Ch'angchih Motor Transport Company used Chairman Mao's thought as the guideline to turn away resolutely interferences from the Right or "Left." In this company there was a cadre engaged in security work that had made some mistakes during the proletarian cultural revolution. But this cadre had a good family background, did his work relatively well and had done good work for the people.

When the Party committee decided to employ this cadre according to the Party's policy, it met with some resistance. An investigation revealed that a former historical counter-revolutionary element was secretly plotting from behind and tried to sabotage the implementation of the Party's cadre policy. Thus the Party committee immediately mobilized the masses, repudiated reactionary "Leftist" ideas, uncovered sabotage activities of the bad people and raised the consciousness of the broad masses of people in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. Then everybody unanimously supported the Party committee's decision to employ that cadre and thus the Party's cadre policy was implemented smoothly.

By absorbing experience gained in this incident and by combining this experience with the Party's basic line for the entire historical period of socialism, the Party committee of this company realized profoundly that there was a struggle between the two classes, between the two lines, and between the two ideologies in the course of implementing the Party's policies and that the only way to guarantee the implementation of the policies was to grasp the key of class struggle and line struggle firmly.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "The basic task of a Communist Party leadership organization is to understand the situation and grasp policies," leading members of the Party committee of Ch'angchih Motor Transport Company took care to go deep among the masses, conducted investigation and study and incessantly solved new problems arising out of the implementation of policies. The masses were very dissatisfied with a technical cadre in the repair shop of this company because he executed the revisionist line in the past. In the course of implementing policies, this cadre examined himself in front of the masses and was forgiven by them. Thus the leadership squad of the company assigned him to an important technical post in the shop. But a small number of people did not support his work and this made the situation very difficult for this technical cadre.

Upon coming to this shop to stay at a selected spot, the responsible comrade of the Party committee of the company discovered this situation. So he held heart-to-heart talks with this technical cadre, taught him to strive to remold his world outlook, maintain a close link with the masses and humbly learn from the masses, and encouraged him to work for revolution boldly. In the meantime, this responsible comrade also organized the masses to study Chairman Mao's teachings concerning the policy toward the cadres and intellectual elements to improve their understanding. Later, all of the basic level cadres and workers supported the work of this technical cadre and developed his technical specialties. He himself also worked actively and was highly praised by the masses of workers.

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Party Committee of Pengpu Railway Sub-Bureau Fully Develops the Role of Old Cadres

- Old and new cadres unite to struggle and further develop the favorable situation

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 21, 1972)

(NCNA Hofei, January 20, 1972) Under the guidance of the line of unity and victory of the 9th Party Congress, the Party committee of Pengpu Railway Sub-Bureau seriously implements the Party's cadre policy, warmly helps and boldly employs old cadres and fully develops their role in the three great revolutionary struggles. At present, over 95 percent of the old cadres in the sub-bureau are given work. Old and new cadres are united together, struggle together and vigorously push the revolution and production in the entire sub-bureau into energetic development.

After the forming of the Party committee of this sub-bureau, it organized members of the leadership to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's teachings such as "Unite and fight for still greater victories," etc., and energetically repudiated the revisionist line of "hitting a great many to protect a small handful" advocated by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. During the past two years or so one of the old cadres who had made mistakes in the past but was assigned to serve as vice chairman of the revolutionary committee of the sub-bureau, seriously read and studied as well as actively did his work and played his role in various aspects.

Thus in connection with this fact, the Party committee of the sub-bureau made everybody realize: An absolute majority of the cadres who had made mistakes could be returned to the correct line after being helped by the masses and exerting efforts themselves. Whether we could correctly handle and warmly help these cadres to develop fully their role in the three great revolutionary struggles was an important matter that concerned the strengthening of the Party's unity and the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies.

Study unified the understanding of the leading members of the Party committee and further raised their consciousness in implementing the Party's cadre policy. From then on, Party committee of the sub-bureau listed the question of helping and employing old cadres as an important item in its routine work to be grasped by the No. 1 and No. 2 men personally.

Members of the Party committee of the sub-bureau regularly analyze and study problems arising from the employment of cadres and have held several study classes to study the implementation of the cadre policy. They also go deep into various areas, stations and sections to conduct investigation on the situation of the employment of cadres, to help basic level Party organizations to elevate their understanding toward this work and to implement the Party's cadre policy down to every unit at the basic level.

In the course of implementing the Party's cadre policy, the Party committee of Pengpu Railway Sub-Bureau pays attention to continuing to educate cadres, who are re-employed, in ideology and the political line and to help them to sum up correctly past experience and lessons in the course of the three great revolutionary struggles, to raise their line consciousness and to implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in a better way.

Influenced by such revisionist black trash as "production first" and "workpoints in command," etc., before the great proletarian cultural revolution, one of the old cadres who took part in revolution during the period of the War of Resistance against Japan, did not pay close attention to class struggle and failed to insist strongly on putting politics in command in his work. In 1970 after being assigned to Yühsik'ou area to assume leadership work, he developed the erroneous idea of "grasping politics is safe and grasping production is dangerous" because he accepted in a passive way the lesson of having made mistakes in the past. Thus he once made revolution antagonistic to production and politics antagonistic to work, slackened enterprise supervision and impaired transport production.

To help this cadre to sum up past experience and lessons correctly, the Party committee of the sub-bureau sent three standing committee members to Yühsik'ou area on separate occasions to hold heart-to-heart talks with him, to study together with him Chairman Mao's teaching "Political work is the life line of all economic work" and to help him handle the relations between revolution and production correctly, persevere in putting proletarian politics in command of production, vigorously grasp class struggle and line struggle in the realm of production, incessantly strengthen enterprise supervision and vigorously push forward the development of production. As a result, this area fulfilled its annual cargo transport target more than 30 days ahead of schedule.

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RURAL ECONOMY

Actively Set Up Diversified Economy in Communes and Brigades

- Conscientious implementation of the general policy, "To develop the economy and insure supplies" by commercial departments in T'aochiang hsien

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 19, 1972)

Our hsien is situated in a mountainous region with fine natural conditions for developing diversified economy. In the past, owing to interference from Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of political swindlers, it was never properly developed. Since 1968, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the people of the whole hsien, while vigorously grasping grain production, also actively developed diversified economy at the same time, and a flourishing scene appeared in agricultural and sideline production. At present the acreage devoted to diversified economy has increased from the 34,700 mow of 1965 to 206,000 mow. There are now some 12 items of production including cultivation, stock breeding, herb gathering, food processing, and hunting. In 1970, each household on an average raised 2.5 head of pigs, which represented an increase of 64 percent as compared with 1965. The production value of diversified economy in 1965 (apart from incomes derived from food grains and forestry) reached 33 percent of the total production value of agricultural and sideline production, and the amount of agricultural and sideline products purchased by the state was yearly increasing.

The development of diversified economy has effectively brought about an increase in the yield of food grain year after year.

Penetratingly Develop Line Education, Resolutely Implement the General Policy, "To Develop the Economy and Insure Supplies"

In the course of actively helping the communes and brigades develop diversified economy, we have actively grasped line education for the workers. At the beginning, a small number of workers, because of the pernicious influence of Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of political swindlers, thought that "commercial departments are concerned only with buying and selling, and grasping production is not their business."

Actually, should commercial departments give support to production? In the light of this question, we organized the broad masses of workers to study over again Chairman Mao's general policy, "To develop the economy and insure supplies," vigorously criticized the bourgeois "business sense" and the purely commercial concept, and put aright the orientation for socialist commerce.

We regard the setting up of diversified economy in communes and brigades as our own internal affair and as an important task to grasp. At present from the hsien to the ch'ü and communes, cadres have been designated in charge of diversified economy and we have succeeded in having people grasping and

managing diversified economy at every level. Under the unified leadership of the Party committees at various levels, commercial departments have set up points in some 64 production brigades in the whole hsien, and after several years of effort, they have played a very good exemplary in stimulating the rapid development of diversified economy in these bases.

With the help of commercial departments, Lutz'utu production brigade of Lutz'utu commune conscientiously implements the policy of "Taking food grains as the key link to insure all-round development," and while vigorously grasping grain production, energetically develops diversified economy. It has newly opened up 300 mow of tea plantation and uses the hillside for planting palm trees, chestnut trees, wild thyme, and teaseed groves.

Regularly Grasp Class Struggle, Maintain a Socialist Orientation

In the course of helping the communes and brigades develop diversified economy, we regularly pay attention to the grasping of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines.

In 1968, under the leadership of the hsien revolutionary committee, we launched a mass movement for the development of diversified economy together with the people of the whole hsien. At that time a small handful of class enemies tried to sabotage the movement. When Machit'ang commune was actively reclaiming wasteland for the planting of tea trees, a landlord element tried to dissuade the people from their effort by saying, "Reclamation of wasteland, reclamation of wasteland! Reclamation this year and wasteland the next." Together with the broad poor and lower-middle peasant masses, we smashed in time this sabotage plot of the class enemies and opened up the commune's tea plantation. By adhering to the orientation indicated by Chairman Mao the poor and lower-middle peasants struggle determinedly for two years, conquered 20 mountain streams and 48 peaks to plant 1,200 mow of tea, and in the third year, the income amounted to more than ¥54,000.

In helping the communes and brigades develop diversified economy, not only must we struggle with the class enemies, but we must also perseveringly criticize and repudiate bourgeois ideas and maintain a socialist orientation all the time.

Should we "take money as the key link" or "take grain as the key link"? Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, T'aohuachiang ch'ü supply and marketing cooperative sent its people to Hsiangjung production brigade of Shuangchiang commune to help with the development of diversified economy. However, because of the influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, they attached importance to money and slighted food grain, engaged in occupations that "blew away the chaff to get the rice" and consequently the per-mow yield of grain was only about 3 to 400 catties a year.

In 1968, cadres from the cooperative again went to this production brigade to set up at selected points, criticized and repudiated the revisionist line, and seriously propagated and implemented the policy of "Taking food grains as the

key link to insure all-round development." Proceeding by helping in the development of grain production, they at the same time actively developed the planting and stock breeding industries, and the whole production brigade planted 50 mow of such economic crops as tea, vegetable, and medicinal herbs, 250 mow of tarrow trees, and kept 10 hives of bees. Consequently grain production rose yearly, the five industries flourished, the income from sideline occupations kept on increasing and the collective economy was further consolidated.

Should there be free planting or planned planting? At the beginning we did not grasp planned planting firmly enough, and there appeared for a time among some of the communes and production brigades the tendency of "engaging in what is more profitable, and not engaging in what is less profitable."

Chairman Mao teaches, "In drawing up plans, handling affairs or thinking over problems, we must proceed from the fact that China has a population of 600 million people, and we must never forget this fact."

Under the leadership of Party committees at various levels, workers of commercial departments are conscientiously studying this teaching of Chairman Mao together with the broad poor and lower-middle peasant masses, and by raising their comprehension of the significance of planned planting, have enabled the development of diversified economy to serve the needs of the state, the market, the livelihood of the people, preparation against war, and foreign trade. From that they have succeeded in integrating the big with the small and the strong points with shortcomings. In 1967 there were only 400,000 palm trees planted in the whole hsien, but at present they have increased to 2,200,000 trees.

Should we stretch our hands to the upper level for help or should we rely on our own efforts? Following the development of diversified economy, it brought along such problems as shortage of capital, seed and tools. Should we stretch our hands to the upper level for help or should we use our own hands? We made a summing up of the lesson of past experience: When Tashihwan production brigade of T'aokushan commune was building its own tea plantation, its members relied on state loans for everything. Consequently, after spending ¥1,500, they only opened up 30 mow of land. P'ailou production brigade of Kao-ch'iao commune, by giving play to the spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, was able to open up a 500 mow tea plantation at a single stroke without taking a single cent from the state.

Using one's own hands and stretching out one's hands reflects two different lines that produce two different results. For several years, in helping the communes and brigades with the development of diversified economy, we have maintained taking the road of self-reliance. When there was a shortage of tea seeds, we would buy them locally and actively popularize them. When there was a shortage of equipment for processing tea leaves, we would help the communes and brigades work overtime to make wooden rolling machines.

When comrades from the Chienchinpa marketing cooperative branch were helping the poor and lower-middle peasants enlarge the tea plantation on the mountain

of P'uchi Monastery, they were short of living quarters so they built sheds with tree branches and palm leaves. They had no beds, so they made them by placing planks and bamboos on rocks. After two winters and springs of arduous work, they opened up a 1,000 mow tea plantation, planted 100,000 palm trees and 3,000 fruit trees, and they became good typical examples in building an industry under difficult conditions in the whole hsien.

Eliminate Interferences from the "Left" and the Right, Conscientiously Implement the Policies of the Party

Chairman Mao teaches, "Policy and tactics are the life of the Party." In helping the communes and brigades develop diversified economy, we have repeatedly eliminated interferences from the "Left" and the Right, conscientiously implemented the various economic policies of the Party at the present stage for the countryside, and by further mobilizing the activism of the broad masses, effectively stimulated the development of the diversified economy.

At the beginning, influenced by the extreme "Left" ideologies spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of political swindlers, a small number of workers in commercial departments erroneously thought that "as long as the line is correct, there is no need to fear that the policy is carried out to excess." Because of that, when helping the communes and brigades in building tea plantations, they were unable to correctly implement the system of "three-level system of ownership with ownership by the production team as the basic form" and allowed non-remunerative use of labor and excessive accumulation and neglect of distribution. They were unable to draw a line of distinction in dealing with the household sideline occupations of the commune members, and regardless of whether they were legitimate or otherwise, considered them to be all "a spontaneous tendency toward capitalism." When making purchases, they followed the principle of rather be firm than be slack, and did not conscientiously carry out policies regarding pricing, purchase and keeping stock and cash awards and sales.

In the light of this situation, we have, under the leadership of the hsien Party committee and the hsien revolutionary committee, adopted the three following methods:

1. Carry out policy education and strengthen policy concept.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Carry out education in ideology and political line," we organize the broad masses of workers and people to study conscientiously the various economic policies of the Party at the present stage for the countryside, develop penetratingly the revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, and enable everybody to realize: The various economic policies of the Party for the countryside are a concrete manifestation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and represent the interests of the Party and the people. On the basis of the provision of the policies of the Party for the countryside, and in accordance with maintaining socialist activism and principles favorable to mobilizing the activism of the commune members, we actively support the commune members in the keeping of pigs, fowls and bees and in such sideline occupations as hunting and trapping animals with isolated cases of weaving and

knitting. The products of legitimate household sideline occupations of the commune members are eagerly purchased by the commercial departments, and payments are made to those with things to sell.

P'anch'i branch supply and marketing cooperative was buying winter rush. At first it insisted on buying only those purchased by the collective and set a strict restriction on rush from individual commune members. Consequently, purchases could not be made of the material urgently needed by the state. Later, by adopting the method of not only mobilizing the collectives to do the gathering, but also letting the commune members take their knife to the hills and bringing the rush on their way back, they not only fully tapped the potential of resources in the mountain region but also increased the wealth of the society.

2. Strengthen investigation and study, sum up experience conscientiously and popularize in time good typical cases in the implementation of policies.

Seventy-nine percent of the tea plantations in the whole hsien are run by either the brigades or in conjunction with the communes, and in order to uphold the system of "three-level system of ownership with ownership by the production team as the basic form," the hsien Party committee made a summing up of the experience of Chinlun production brigade in managing tea plantation. This tea plantation, under the leadership of the Party branch of the production brigade set up a three-in-one combination management committee of cadres, poor and lower-middle peasants and tea plantation workers, applied such methods as "unified leadership, joint management, democratic control, making financial matters public, making reasonable distribution and making suitable accumulations," appraised work and kept records of work points for the laborers who came and went, took part in tea planting as well as farming, and participated in the allocation of the production brigade. Commercial departments by actively participating in the work of popularizing the experience of Chinlun production brigade have led the tea plantations of the 709 production teams and communes in the whole hsien to being run better and better.

3. Submit policies to the masses, and mobilize the masses to supervise and implement them.

By means of holding study classes and using various instruments of propaganda as well as the publication of propaganda materials, we have extensively propagated the various economic policies of the Party at the present stage for the countryside to the masses, and mobilized them to supervise and assist commercial departments at various levels with the correct implementation of the policies of the Party. The Lishanho marketing cooperative branch in the past did not rely on the masses in carrying out the purchase of live pigs, and that affected the activism of the commune members in selling pigs to the state. The supply and marketing cooperative of the ch'ü, upon discovering this condition, immediately held a study class on the spot and carried out policy

education on the purchasing personnel. Later, when making purchase of live pigs, they adopted such methods as "fixed time and place," making purchase on the spot, democratic grading, and cash payment for awards and sales, and the masses were very satisfied.

The Trading Group of T'aochiang Hsien,
Hunan Province

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Implement Conscientiously the Purchasing Policy for Agricultural Sideline Products

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 19, 1972)

By resolutely implementing the Party's purchasing policy for agricultural sideline products in purchasing work, the Szuwang supply and marketing cooperative of P'ingnan hsien in Kwangsi has effectively stimulated the development of diversified economy as well as purchasing work for agricultural sideline products. In 1971, the variety of products purchased increased from the original 80 items to 130 items and the outlay for purchases rose more than 38 percent over that of the previous year.

From practice, Szuwang supply and marketing cooperative profoundly realizes that policy and tactics are the life of the Party, and that the various proletarian policies of Chairman Mao are most consistent with the interests of the broad masses.

There was a time when during the purchasing of wild medicinal herbs by this supply and marketing cooperative, some of the people wrongly looked upon commune members using their free time to go gathering medicinal herbs in the hills as an illegitimate pursuit. There were also some who thought that the variety of wild medicinal herbs and sales was too limited. Consequently they specially drew up some "regulations" refusing to purchase any of the household sideline products and odd products of the commune members and the purchasing work was greatly affected.

Later, the supply and marketing cooperative organized the workers to study over again the Party's purchasing policy for agricultural sideline products, organized everybody to raise the implementation of Party policy to the plane of line struggle for cognition, vigorously criticized the crimes of Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of political swindlers in resorting to various tricks to sabotage Party policy, and raised the line awareness and policy level of the broad masses of workers. Everybody was able to draw the line of distinction between legitimate household sideline occupation and capitalist tendency, and when they realized that the commune members should be encouraged to develop household sideline productions permitted by Party policy, abolished the specially drawn up so-called "regulations." Consequently in less than a month's time, more than 20,000 catties of wild medicinal herbs was purchased and more than ten new variety of products were added.

Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent

* * *

It Will Never Do To Specially Make a New Set of Regulations

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 19, 1972)

In carrying out purchasing work for agricultural sideline products, there was a time when the Szuwang supply and marketing cooperative in P'ingnan hsien specially drew up a set of so-called "regulations" of its own and refused to purchase any of the household sideline products and odd special local products from the commune members, and consequently purchasing work was affected.

To specially do something else on one's own and not to implement Party policy is a dangerous thing. This wrong kind of method not only would result in less things being purchased, but would also harm the socialist activism of the masses and jeopardize the fundamental interests of the broad masses of people.

There are people who said, "As long as the line is correct, there is no need to fear that the policy is carried out to excess." This way of looking at things is entirely wrong. The various policies of the Party are the concrete manifestation of the line of the Party. Only by resolutely implementing the policies of the Party could we maintain the correct line and we must never separate line from policy.

Chairman Mao teaches, "Policy and tactics are the life of the Party; leading comrades at all levels must give them full attention and must never on any account be negligent." We must never stand sentiment in the place of policy. In implementing the various policies of the Party, we must first be earnest, and second be conscientious, and must under no circumstance leave things to one's discretion.

Chairman Mao also teaches, "Only through the practice of the people can we verify whether a policy is correct." The special drawing up of a set of so-called "regulations" on its own by Szuwang supply and marketing cooperative in P'ingnan hsien has been proved through practice to be incorrect. By studying repeatedly the policies of the Party, leading cadres of the cooperative have abolished the wrong "regulations," resolutely carried out work in accordance with Party policy, and purchasing work very quickly made headway. This experience is extremely useful to us.

* * *

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

All-Round Development of Agriculture in Northeast China Administrative Region

(NCNA-English Changchun, Jan. 24, 1972)

people of the paicheng administrative region in kirin province, northeast china, overcame serious natural calamities in 1971 and set new records both in total grain output and per unit yield. grain yields of many people's communes and brigades reached or surpassed the target of three tons per hectare set in the national programme for agricultural development. forestry, livestock breeding, side-line production and fishery have also made progress.

the people there achieved this after reaping good harvests several years running. the success was due to the deep-going mass movement to learn from tachai, china's pace-setter in agriculture. the region's communist party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels have been actively leading the masses in this movement.

each person in the administrative region averages 0.4 hectare of farmland. but over 50 per cent of the farmland consists of sandy and saline soil which was very often subjected to waterlogging. drought used to occur in nine years out of every ten. crop yields remained low. the question was posed: could this situation be put an end to and high yield achieved within a short period? some people lacked confidence because there was not enough manpower and sandstorms and drought posed a serious menace. but most of the people believed that provided they worked hard as tachai did, they could bring about a radical change to the region rather rapidly.

while leading the people in conscientiously studying works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works, and in carrying out deep-going education in ideology and political line, the paicheng administrative regional committee of the chinese communist party and the regional revolutionary committee summed up and popularized the experience of the lihsin production brigade in learning from tachai and transforming its farming condition.

this production brigade, of the yushukou people's commune in fuyu county, is a sparsely populated area where two-thirds of the farmland is on slopes with an incline of 30 degrees on the average. erosion was serious and the per-hectare grain yield was only around 0.75 ton. in 1964, chairman mao issued the great call "in agriculture, learn from tachai". in response to this great call, the brigade party branch educated the cadres and masses with mao tsetung thought and led them in improving the eroded farmland in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. in several years, the brigade turned 40 hectares of sloping farmland into terraced fields, built eight dams across gullies, planted 200,000 trees and dug over 300 ponds. it also planted six tree shelter belts covering a total area of over 24 hectares. this helped control soil erosion and sandstorms. in 1970, the per unit grain yield of the brigade reached the three-ton target set in the national programme for agricultural development and became an advanced unit in learning from tachai.

last year, the experience of the tihsin brigade was popularised and this promoted the region's mass movement to learn from tachai. the cadres and masses studied hard marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and did away with the old practice of following the beaten track. they carried out large-scale farm capital construction centred on irrigation projects. last year, they built 3,500 pump wells, 37 electric pumping stations, 12 reservoirs and ponds and over 50 irrigation systems by gravitation. the irrigation projects they completed last year involved a total of 26 million cubic metres of earth and stone work, three times the total built in the two preceding years. the region's irrigated area was expanded ten times compared with 1965, the year prior to the great proletarian cultural revolution. the greater, faster, better and more economical development of agriculture created favourable conditions for reaping good harvests.

the administrative region last year was attacked by windstorms, drought, waterlogging, hailstorms and insect pests. taking the tachai's people as their example and displaying soaring revolutionary enthusiasm, the cadres and commune members courageously fought against the caprice of nature. in chentai county, rainfall was inadequate for nine months since the autumn of 1970. when the spring ploughing began in 1971, the dry upper layer soil on the farmland measured 20 centimetres thick. leading members of the county party committee and the county revolutionary committee went to the grassroots units and led the people in a tenacious battle against the drought. they worked hard for over one month to carry water by shoulder pole to the fields, thus ensuring timely sowing and a full seedling stand. the county's total grain output and per unit grain yield last year hit new records.

the paicheng administrative region, with rich natural resources, provides favourable conditions for developing a diversified economy. in the light of chairman mao's principle: "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development", the party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels led the cadres and masses in correctly handling the relationship between grain production and other rural occupations so as to tap the rich natural resources and bring about a simultaneous development of farming, forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupations and fishery. by the end of last november, the area afforested in the region covered over 306,660 hectares, and the number of draught animals reached 3,600,000, a ten per cent increase compared with the same period of 1970. fishing industry has developed considerably. the region has been providing the state with a large quantity of reeds, medicinal herbs and other side-line products.

CEMENT PRODUCTION

North China Cement Plant's Technicians Make Progress

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Jan. 24, 1972)

the party committee of tangshan no. 422 cement plant in hopei province, north china, has conscientiously implemented the party's policy on intellectuals. it assigns them important tasks, while carrying out ideological education among them so that they integrate with the workers and play an active role in grasping revolution and promoting production.

the mental outlook of the 100 or so technicians in the plant has undergone great changes since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution. they either join three-in-one technical innovations groups together with the workers and cadres, or hold leading posts at the plant or workshop level. the plant party committee helps them in the study of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and encourages them to learn from the working class its fine qualities so that they may remould their world outlook better and bring their role into fuller play in the socialist revolution and construction.

the plant built a cement kiln before the cultural revolution. influenced by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's slavish comprador philosophy, technicians copied a foreign design which was not in keeping with practical needs. as a result, the kiln which cost more than 400,000 yuan produced not even a single ton of cement.

veteran workers proposed in august 1970 to renovate the kiln but some technicians lacked confidence. the workers went inside the kiln to survey its structure and, on the strength of their rich practical experience, worked out a draft to renovate it. the technicians were greatly inspired by the workers' revolutionary spirit and scientific approach. they volunteered to take part in the project. they worked together with the workers and cadres and put the defunct kiln into working order. it now turns out over 30,000 tons of cement a year.

the party committee cited this instance to show the technicians that they should modestly learn from the workers, earnestly remould their world outlook and work well under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line.

the technicians have persisted in doing physical labour and making designs with the workers and made remarkable progress. the plant wanted to make a dust absorber for a large grinder last year. the technicians entrusted with the task revised their design three times on the workers' suggestions. they finally produced an apparatus which is highly efficient, easy to maintain and inexpensive.

the three-in-one group of a workshop trial-produced an electrical device of advanced standards by which the feeding machine can be controlled automatically. it improves the working conditions and raises the grinder's efficiency. it helps increase output by 12,000 tons a year.

some technicians became conceited with this success. the workshop party organization organized them to study chairman mao's teaching "modesty helps one to go forward, whereas conceit makes one lag behind". they realized that if they stopped remoulding their ideology, they would not be able to make any new innovations.

so they again worked alongside the workers and listened to their opinions. they found that the feeding machine was still complicated in structure, thus making it difficult for the workers to do maintenance. they introduced a silicon-controlled device which improves the machine and raises the grinder's efficiency.

the plant needed a special kind of porous bricks in installing an electric dust absorber. the party committee asked an engineer to make the bricks. he searched in books for the needed data but in vain. he dared not make any experiment either.

a member of the party committee had a talk with him. together they studied chairman mao's brilliant article "on practice". the engineer was helped to understand the prime importance of practice, and urged to combine his book knowledge with the workers' practical experience and be bold to make innovations for the revolution. so he discussed the problem with the workers. after a dozen experiments, they succeeded in making the new type of bricks.

from then on this engineer worked among the workers while doing designs. working on a project in 1971, he closely cooperated with the workers and revised the original design. this speeded up the project, which was completed 15 days ahead of schedule.

another engineer of the plant was sent to help design a small cement works in a county in the province. the old method called for 200 blueprints. this would mean a delay in construction. supported by the leadership and the workers, this 60-year-old engineer went to the work-site fifty kilometres away a dozen times to make investigations. the works was built quickly on the basis of the seven blueprints he and the workers drew.

ARCHAEOLOGY

Oracle Bones, Other Important Relics Unearthed in Central China Province

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Jan. 24, 1972)

oracle bones and a number of other important relics have been discovered in the central china province of honan in the past few years. they provide new scientific data for the study of ancient china's political and economic conditions, military affairs and culture.

twentyone well-preserved oracle bones made of ox shoulder-blades were unearthed by chinese archaeologists in december 1971 at the shang-yin (16th-11th centuries b.c.) remains at yin hsu in hsiaotun of anyang, a famous archaeological site. six of them bear inscriptions. one oracle bone bears an inscription of at least 60 characters which records imperial sacrificial ceremonies of the shang dynasty (16th-11th centuries b.c.). before liberation a considerable number of oracle tortoise shells and bones were discovered in this area but most of them were seized by imperialists and chiang kai-shek clique. since liberation, only a small number of oracle bones have been found in chengchow and anyang. the oracle bones discovered recently are the greatest in number and have the longest inscriptions. they provide new important information for research on the slave society of the shang dynasty.

from may to december of 1971, the honan provincial museum excavated a prehistoric site on two occasions at wangkang of hsichuan county. the site shows the stratigraphical relationship of yangshao, chuchialing and lungshan cultures. apart from house foundations and pottery kilns of the chuchialing culture, 1,500 pieces of pottery, stone and bone objects used as means of production or objects of daily use were excavated from some tombs. one of them is a light yellow pottery tripod, shaped like a jar with three flat broad legs. this is a rare form for the period. these relics provide scientific data for the study of the history of prehistoric society.

twentythree bronzes were found in the tombs of slaveowners of the shang dynasty in wenhsien county in august 1968. they included a ting-tripod, a chia-tripod, a ku-beaker with a trumpet-shaped mouth and spread foot, a chueh tripod in the shape of a wine-cup with a side handle and open spout, bells and ko-halberds. there were inscriptions on the bottoms of the ting and chia-tripods. three sets of patterns of standing owls with spread wings were cast on the surface of the body of the chia-tripod, a rare type of patterns. these utensils for daily life, musical instruments and weapons, all of ingenious craftsmanship, embody the wisdom of the labouring people of tha period. the discovery of these bronzes adds new data for the study of the social conditions and of bronze casting of the shang dynasty. over 100 pieces of bronze weapons including ko-halberds, spears and swords were discovered in the outer city at the site of the old capital of cheng and han states. cheng state of the spring and autumn period (770-475 b.c.)

and early warring states period (475-221 b.c.) was conquered by han state in 375 b.c. the han state had its capital there from 375 b.c. to 230 b.c. these weapons are still sharp and a considerable number of them bear inscriptions which record the year of manufacture and the names of those people who supervised the work and who cast the bronzes. they show the highly developed craftsmanship of bronze casting in china 2,200 years ago.

a number of tombs of the han dynasty (206 b.c.- 220 a.d.) were excavated in the chincheng area of chiyuan county in december 1969. a group of eight glazed pottery musician and dancer figurines was found in a tomb of the late western han dynasty (206 b.c.-24 a.d.). there were also figurines of warriors holding shields, of warriors on horseback and of slave boys tending chickens and geese. in the tomb was a pottery windmill and a pottery model of a treadle-mill. beside the windmill was a pottery figurine operating it and a figurine treading on the mill. the discovery of the pottery windmill shows that the chinese labouring people in the western han dynasty had already invented windmills in the struggle for production. this discovery gives precise data for the study of the history of agricultural machinery in ancient china.

in another han tomb was an all-glazed pottery tree, the fusang tree of ancient legends. on top of the tree is a golden crow symbolizing the sun. the brownish trunk has nine branches that have green leaves on the tips. monkeys sit on the branches and birds and cicadas are on the leaves. the pedestal for the tree is mound-shaped; it is carved with human figures, a galloping roebuck, a flying cicada, a hillock and flowers and plants. it shows a striking example of plastic art and is a romantic creation by an anonymous artist of the han dynasty.

a han tomb made of 130 hollow bricks was discovered in the vicinity of hsintung bridge of chengchow in september 1970. over 40 patterns were moulded on the bricks. in addition to ordinary patterns, the subject matter covers musicians and dancers, horsemen and archers, excursions in chariots and on horseback, mass fighting, taming an ox, a cock fight, riding a dragon, killing a tiger and a bear beside a tree. these patterns are concise and vivid. they show not only the feudal ruling class wallowing in luxury but also the artistic achievement of the labouring people of the han dynasty.

in january 1971, a tomb of the eastern han dynasty (25 a.d. - 220 a.d.) was found in tungkuan of loyang. it is 33 metres long and 9.9 metres wide. chariot accessories made of lead, totalling 68 in number, 42 jade ornaments and more than 100 pottery figurines and sacrificial vessels were found in the tomb. ten skeletons of human sacrifices were discovered in the passages of the tomb. some skeletons were in a posture of struggle and obviously were killed by force. the human sacrifices consisted of four children between four and six years of age and two children between ten and fifteen years of age and four adults between 30 and 40 years of age. such bloodshed exposes the brutality of the feudal ruling class. it provides material for research on the social conditions of the eastern han dynasty and gives a class education.

Large numbers of tri-colour glazed pottery horses, camels and figurines of people tending horses and camels were found in the tombs discovered in Kuanlin, a southern suburb of Loyang, and other places in the city. One of these was a lustrous black glaze horse in vivid form. It is unique among the tri-colour glazed potteries of the Tang dynasty (618 - 907 A.D.) discovered. There was also a figurine of a sitting woman of the Tang dynasty. In bright glazed pottery it shows great dignity of form and is a rare kind of Tang dynasty figurine. A group of pottery opera figurines of the Yuan dynasty (1279-1368 A.D.) was discovered in Chiaotso City. Playing music, whistling and dancing, they are graceful in form and close to life.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Men's, Women's Volleyball Teams Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 23, 1972)

the state physical culture and sports commission gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome all players of the albanian men's and women's volleyball teams led by abdyl jaupi, vice-chairman of the executive committee of the tirana district people's council.

present at the banquet were albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo and his wife and other diplomatic officials of the albanian embassy in peking.

present were wang hsin-ting, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the general political department of the p.l.a.; and wang meng, chairman of the physical culture and sports commission; and leading members of organizations concerned ma wen-po, jen yun-chung, li ching-chuan, chou jung-kuo, wang ming-hsiu and wang fu-yung, as well as chinese men and women volleyball players.

li ching-chuan, a leading member of the state physical culture and sports commission, and abdyl jaupi spoke at the banquet which was permeated with the militant friendship between the people of china and albania. li ching-chuan said that with the daily growth of the revolutionary friendship between the people of china and albania contacts in the field of physical culture and sports between the two countries had been constantly promoted. he said: "not long ago a chinese volleyball team and a basketball team visited your heroic country, known as a country of mountain eagles. and we feel very happy to join you again at this get-together."

li ching-chuan expressed his belief that the present visit of the albanian comrades-in-arms would surely strengthen the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the people and sportsmen of china and albania.

in his speech, abdyl jaupi conveyed to the chinese comrades the sincere regards from albanian sportsmen and physical cultural workers. "the moment we set foot on the soil of fraternal china," he said, "we were accorded a warm welcome and reception. this fully demonstrates the profound revolutionary friendship between the chinese and albanian people." he expressed the hope that through the visit to china by the albanian men's and women's volleyball teams the friendship and unity of the people and physical cultural workers of the two countries would be further strengthened.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

New British Charge d'Affaires to China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 24, 1972)

john mansfield addis, newly appointed british charge d'affaires to china, arrived here by train today.

CHINA AND CHILE

Two Chilean Friends Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 24, 1972)

two chilean friends, jose rodrigo ambrosio, general secretary of the chilean movement of the people's united action, and carlos alberto portales, member of the international commission of the national direction of the m.p.u.a., arrived here by air today at the invitation of the china-latin america friendship association.

greeting them at the airport were wang kuo-chuan, a leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of the china-latin america friendship association and other organizations concerned, including chen teh-ho, ma chia-chun and tao ta-chao.

present were armando uribe arce, chilean ambassador to china, and gonzalo rojas p., cultural counsellor of the chilean embassy in peking. ker meas, ambassador of the kingdom of cambodia to china, was also present.

CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF CHEN YI

Peruvian, Netherlands Foreign Ministers Express Condolences on Comrade Chen Yi's Death

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 24, 1972)

peruvian foreign minister miguel angel de la flor recently sent a message to chi peng-fei, foreign minister of the people's republic of china, expressing condolences on the death of comrade chen yi. he said in the message, "on learning of the unfortunate death of his excellency mr. chen yi, foreign minister of your country, i extend to you my deep condolences."

w.k. norbert schmelzer, foreign minister of the netherlands, expressed condolences to foreign minister chi peng-fei, saying that he had learnt with deep regret of the death of his excellency marshal chen yi, vice-premier and foreign minister.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Friendship Visiting Group of "1970 Society" of Japanese Socialist Party Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 23, 1972)

the 13-member friendship visiting group of the "1970 society" of diet members of the japanese socialist party led by masaki ino left here for home by air today after its friendly visit to china.

the group was seen off at the airport by leading members of the china-japan friendship association and the peking municipal revolutionary committee including wang hsiao-yun, hsing jen-hsien and hsiao hsiang-chien.

also present were yoshizo yasuda, representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office, and others.

First Friendship Visiting Group from Japan's Okinawa Prefecture Leaves Peking for Nanking and Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 24, 1972)

the first friendship visiting group from okinawa prefecture of japan with ryosin nakayoshi as its leader and hiroaki fukuchi as its deputy leader left here by train today for a visit to nanking and shanghai.

the japanese friends were seen off at the railway station by ni chih-fu, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and a leading member of the conference of representatives of peking revolutionary workers, leading members of the china-japan friendship association and other organizations concerned, including wang hsiao-yun, wang hsiao-yi and hsiao hsiang-chien, as well as representatives of workers in the chinese capital.

CHINA AND LAOS

Prince Souvanna Phouma's Message of Condolence on Comrade Chen Yi's Death

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 24, 1972)

prince souvanna phouma, prime minister of laos, sent a message to premier chou en-lai on january 21, expressing most sincere condolences on the death of comrade chen yi. the message reads:

his excellency mr. premier chou en-lai

peking

the royal government of laos and people of laos were shocked to learn of the passing away of marshal chen yi. please accept our most sincere condolences and convey our deep affliction to the family of the great deceased.

(signed)
prince souvanna phouma
vientiane january 21, 1972

MALAYSIA

"Voice of Malayan Revolution" Hails Lao People's Important Victory

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 24, 1972)

the "voice of malayan revolution" in a commentary on january 22 warmly acclaims the recent important victory of the lao patriotic armed forces and people.

the commentary says that the new victory won by the lao patriotic armed forces and people in the plain of jars-muong soui area and sam thong-long cheng is a heavy blow to u.s. imperialism and its lackeys. it is a new contribution to the struggle of the people of the three indochinese countries against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, and a powerful encouragement to the people of thailand and other southeast asian countries in their revolutionary armed struggle.

it says, "the situation in the whole of indochina is more and more favourable to the revolutionary people and unfavourable to u.s. imperialism and its lackeys. u.s. imperialism is making a death-bed struggle. it has rabidly bombed north viet nam and mustered a number of reactionary governments and puppet regimes to organize a so-called 'international aid consortium' in an attempt to save the tottering lon nol-sirik matak puppet clique. it dispatched to bangkok the commander of the u.s. aggressor troops in south viet nam to plot new military adventures with the thanom-praphas clique. it is introducing more thai accomplice troops into laos and cambodia to intersify its criminal policy of 'using asians to fight asians'."

the commentary points out, "these aggressive acts of u.s. imperialism can in no way cow the heroic people of the three indochinese countries. on the contrary, it will meet with heavier blows from the indochinese peoples."

the commentary says in conclusion, "the malayan people rejoice at the victories of the people of laos, south viet nam and cambodia. we will unite with the people of the three indochinese countries and thailand, persevere in fighting and seize greater victories."

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Vietnamese Artists' Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 23, 1972)

the vietnamese artists' delegation led by huynh van thuan, deputy general secretary of the association of art of viet nam, left here by air today for southern china after concluding its friendly visit to peking and other places.

the delegation arrived in peking on december 18, 1971. during its stay here, the delegation attended on invitation the opening ceremony of the fine art exhibition on vietnamese resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the exhibition was closed on january 18 in peking. the same exhibition will be held in wuhan, kwangchow, shanghai, kunming, kueilin and nanning which the delegation is going to visit. accompanying the delegation are kao hung and chen hsiao-ming.

the delegation had also visited yenan and sian and engaged in artistic creations.

the vietnamese artists were seen off at the airport by leading members of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, the china-viet nam friendship association and other organizations concerned as well as representatives of chinese fine art workers, including kuo tung-chun, hsing jen-hsien, chang tuo, ku yuan, liu chun-hua and kuan chi-ming.

also present were tan phong, first secretary, and nguyen phuc luan, second secretary, of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Chinese Government Delegation to Tanzania, Zambia Returns to Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 24, 1972)

the chinese government delegation with yang chieh, minister of communications, as leader and chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, as deputy leader returned here by air this afternoon after taking part in the fifth round of talks on the tanzania-zambia railway and paying friendly visits to tanzania and zambia.

greeting the delegation at the airport were pan yu-hung and kuo lu, leading members of the chinese ministry of communications; chung yu-yi, a leading member of the ministry of economic relations with foreign countries;

ho ying, director of the department of the west asian and african affairs of the foreign ministry; and leading members of other departments concerned.

also present were tanzanian ambassador to china r.s. wambura, zambian ambassador to china j.k. chivunga, and other diplomatic officials of the tanzanian and zambian embassies in peking.

CHINA AND US

Academy of Sciences President Kuo Mo-jo Meets American Professor George Wald

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 24, 1972)

kuo mo-jo, president of the academy of sciences of china, met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with george wald, professor of the harvard university of the united states.

present on the occasion were leading members of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and other organizations concerned, including chou pei-yuan, wang yeh-chiu, pan chun, chang hsiao-tou and lin chen.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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REVOLUTIONARY UNITY

Seriously Practice Democratic Centralism and Give Play to the Role of Collective Leadership

- The Party committee of the Wuwei sub-bureau of the Lanchou Railway Administration strengthens revolutionary unity and leads the broad masses in execution of Chairman Mao's Marxist-Leninist line and policy, thus giving a boost to revolution and production

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 22, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Lanchou, January 21, 1972) In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "To strengthen the Party, we must rely on the implementation of the Party's democratic centralism to arouse the activism of the whole Party," the Party committee of the Wuwei sub-bureau of the Lanchou Railway Administration resolutely observes the Party's system of democratic centralism and gives play to the Party committee's role of collective leadership. Revolutionary unity of the Party committee is strengthened. So is the Party's centralized leadership. A boost is given to the development of revolution and production.

Shortly after the establishment of the new Party committee of the Wuwei Railway Sub-Bureau, there appeared among some individual Party committee members the practice of neglecting democratic centralism. Without first going through collective discussion, some comrades made decisions on major problems arbitrarily. Some others were not well-disposed toward dissenting views. To counter these problems, the Party committee organized the whole body of committee members to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's teachings on the Party's democratic centralism and review the history of intra-Party two-line struggle. Vigorously criticized was Wang Ming's, Liu Shao-ch'i's and other swindlers' crime of wrecking the Party's democratic centralism and Party unity.

It was unanimously realized that only by doggedly enforcing democratic centralism could we insure the Party's centralized leadership and firmly execute Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policy. Thereafter, they have constantly studied Chairman Mao's "On Perfecting the Party Committee System," "The Work Methods of the Party Committee," "On the Correction of Mistaken Ideas Within the Party" and other brilliant works. They have strengthened their regard for the Party continuously.

After Chairman Mao issued to the whole Party the directive, "Conduct education in ideology and political line," the Party committee of the Wuwei Railway Sub-Bureau took the firm implementation of the Party's democratic centralism as an important part of education in ideology and political line. From secretaries to Party committee members, from old to new cadres, all of them learn from each other, guide each other and consciously place themselves under the collective leadership of the Party committee.

Where there is a debate on a major problem, the members of the Party committee of the Wuwei Railway Sub-Bureau seek not forced organizational unanimity but ideological unification by turning to books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works for answers. The process of developing democracy is taken as one of re-studying and further improvement.

Once, an argument developed when the Party committee was studying the problem of work for a cadre who had committed mistakes. The Party committee organized the body of committee members to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's series of teachings about distinguishing, using and caring for cadres. Vigorously criticized was Liu Shao-ch'i's and other swindlers' counter-revolutionary revisionist line. Their consciousness of line struggle and policy level were raised higher. It was unanimously agreed to appoint the said cadre as deputy head of a production group. After stepping into the leadership post, this old cadre seriously carried out Chairman Mao's proletarian enterprise-building line. He achieved much in the performance of his work.

In practicing democratic centralism, the Party committee of this sub-bureau pays attention to purging the idealist spirit and to investigation and study. In the discussion of major problems in particular, the Party committee members always go deep into the world of reality to listen widely to mass opinions. Practical and practicable resolutions are hammered out and put into practice again among the masses.

A mechanical section had a locomotive to be repaired. It submitted a massive plan for discussion by the Party committee of the sub-bureau and calling for more manpower, materials and equipment. Some members of the Party committee favored immediate approval. Some others considered the inspection and repair plan incompatible with the principle of industry and thrift and were against its approval. The chief leading comrades of the Party committee did not make a hasty decision. Instead they joined the cadres of the relevant department in going to the mechanical affairs section to find out facts. There they preached Chairman Mao's guideline of "building the country industriously

and thriftily" and listened to mass opinion. Later, a Party committee meeting was again called. Thinking was unified very rapidly. A resolution was worked out.

In carrying out the Party committee's resolution, the leading members of this mechanical section relied on the broad revolutionary masses to substitute native equipment for modern equipment, combine things both native and modern and seek multi-purpose use of materials in a big way. This assured the smooth progress of inspection and repair work. A considerable saving in state funds was effected.

The secretary and deputy secretaries of the Party committee of the Wuwei Railway Sub-Bureau also make a point of leading in the thorough implementation of the Party's democratic centralism and doggedly put themselves in the role of a member of the "squad" of the Party committee. They have achieved the aim of subjecting all major problems to a full discussion by the Party committee prior to a decision; refraining from imposing private views on others, but instead guiding everyone in a discussion; humbly listening to Party committee members' criticism and seeking an immediate correction where one's own view is found wrong; playing an exemplary role in the execution of a resolution worked out by the Party committee.

In July last year, the Party committee decided to handle properly safety measures for production throughout the sub-bureau. In the light of the then prevailing situation where many main basic-level cadres were unconcerned about safety in production, it was decided to let Party committee secretary Yü P'ing properly tackle the job in this respect. Yü P'ing felt himself not familiar with things in this field. He led a work group deep into various basic-level units to call a forum and hold a study class to learn humbly from workers and cadres. Gradually the laws governing safety in production were mastered. The secretary vigorously waged two-line struggle in the production field and energetically popularized typical experience of safety in production. His exemplary acts became a spur to the No. 1 and No. 2 men of various units. They took line struggle as a lever, and, carried out the Party committee's resolution on safety in production ideologically, organizationally and in regard to measure implementation. This has brought about a new situation in the sub-bureau where safety in production is concerned.

Conscious implementation of democratic centralism and upholding of the Party's centralized leadership by the Party committee of Wuwei Sub-Bureau of the Lanchou Railway Administration has helped strengthening revolutionary unity. Members of the Party committee show mutual respect and mutual support and lead the broad masses in the execution of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policy. This brings about an aura of prosperity enveloping the whole sub-bureau in revolution and production. The annual transportation task for last year was overfulfilled ahead of schedule.

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CCP Committee of P'englai Hsien, Shantung, Firmly Implements the Line of Unity and Victory of the 9th Party Congress

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 24, 1972)

(NCNA Tsinan, January 23, 1972) The CCP committee of P'englai hsien, Shantung Province, firmly implements the line of unity and victory of the 9th Party Congress, seriously carries out the Party's policies, unites with 95 percent of the cadres and the masses and arouses all positive factors, giving an impetus to the development of the excellent situation in revolution and production. Last year, this hsien secured bumper harvests of grain and oil-bearing crops. All communes of this hsien surpassed the target set in the "National Program for Agriculture Development," and four of them crossed the "Yangtze River." The vast countryside is a scene of growing prosperity.

After its establishment, the new Party committee of P'englai hsien carried out the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work and seriously studied and implemented Chairman Mao's directive, "Unite to win still greater victories," in connection with the study of the books by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. The consensus of the hsien Party committee was that: The key to guaranteeing the implementation of the Party's line and policies lies with the leadership of the hsien committee. The leading group must first achieve unified thinking and unified action and form a united, fighting collective before it can lead the cadres and the broad masses to surmount all interferences and win still greater victories. The comrades of the hsien Party committee seriously studied the directive, "Workers of all countries, unite," in the Communist Manifesto and the series of Chairman Mao's directives on the problem of unity. They also studied the history of the inner-Party struggle between the two lines in conjunction with the realities of the current struggle, carried out the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, and relentlessly criticized the crimes of Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers like him in pushing the bourgeois reactionary line.

Through this study and criticism, they further understood that: The cause of the proletarian revolution is the cause of millions of the people. Only by uniting with the people in their millions will it be possible to win the cause of revolution. The Communist Party speaks for the broad masses of the people and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line serves the interests of the broad masses of the people. If we act according to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the Party's directives and policies, the masses will support us, we can organize a mighty revolutionary army and our revolutionary cause will be victorious.

To achieve unity of the leading group, the comrades of the hsien Party committee constantly held activities with friendly chats to learn experience from each other. They supported and encouraged each other. They were determined to prove themselves models in carrying out the Party's line and policies, to rally 95 percent of the cadres and the masses closely around the Party Central Committee headed by the great leader Chairman Mao, and to march forward continuously.

In the course of implementing the line of unity and victory of the 9th Party Congress, the CCP committee of P'englai hsien firmly kept in mind Chairman Mao's teaching, "Tactics and policy are the Party's life," and resolutely carried out the Party's cadre policy. It firmly believed that 95 percent of the cadres were good or relatively good and most of the people who had erred could be remolded successfully. In line with Chairman Mao's teachings of "learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones and curing the sickness to save the patient" and "we should adopt a prudent attitude toward the problem of handling the man," the hsien Party committee led the masses to adopt the viewpoint of dialectical materialism and historical materialism to analyze the erring cadres with emphasis on the circumstances in which they made mistakes, the content of their mistakes and the social and ideological causes of their mistakes and, proceeding from the desire of unity and making stern criticism, to help them sum up experience and distinguish between the right and the wrong with regard to the line, and encourage them to make revolution continuously. When these cadres began to wake up, the Party organization promptly created various conditions to show full confidence in them and to use them boldly. It also educated the masses to refrain from factionalism and to really guard against estranging themselves from the erring cadres in feeling, despising them politically and rejecting them organizationally.

Having low consciousness of the line, the secretary of the Party committee of a commune made mistakes during the great proletarian cultural revolution. After criticism, he won the understanding of the masses. He was appointed director of the hsien agricultural and forestry bureau. At the initial stage, he showed hesitation and dared not take the responsibility in handling problems, fearing that he would make mistakes again. The leading comrades of the hsien committee called on him to chat with him, encouraging him to work boldly. He was deeply touched. After that, he became light-hearted and was high in spirit. He fully showed revolutionary enthusiasm in work. At the end of last year, in view of the realities in the countryside, he made suggestions actively and organized investigations, putting the Party's policy of distribution on a sound footing and pushing forward the work at the basic level.

In the course of carrying out the Party's policies, the hsien Party committee also discovered this situation: Some leading cadres who have made mistakes dare not use the ordinary cadres who have also made mistakes. To overcome this ideological obstacle, P'englai hsien Party committee seriously helped these leading cadres study Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies, overcome their selfish and impure thoughts and take the stand of Party spirit and the Party's policies. It boldly and patiently educated, trained and used the ordinary cadres who had made mistakes and had corrected them, aroused their enthusiasm and brought them into play.

In order to guarantee implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies and to unite with 95 percent of the cadres and the masses, the hsien Party committee pays particular attention to educating the No. 1 men of the Party organizations at various levels in the line set forth by the 9th Party Congress and teaching them to act as leaders in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies. For some time, the No. 1 and the No. 2 men of Party committee of Tachichia commune did not show enough trust in and

support for each other. Accordingly, the secretary and the deputy secretary of the hsien Party committee called upon the secretary of the Party committee of this commune and had a chat with him, pointing out to him the importance of unity between the No. 1 and the No. 2 men and helping him to view the problem through the line and to take the initiative in constituting revolutionary unity.

Enlightened by the comrades of the hsien Party committee, the secretary of the Party committee of this commune studies Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, takes the lead in making self-criticism at a meeting of the commune Party committee and takes the initiative in having a heart-to-heart talk with the deputy secretary of the commune. The two of them achieved new unity on a new basis. Besides building unity, they tightly grasp the work on the No. 1 men of the basic-level Party branches and help them study Chairman Mao's line and policies and improve the work of the basic-level leading groups. In this way, the higher level and the lower level work together and every level pays attention to doing well the work on the No. 1 men, giving a great impetus to the development of various items of work.

Chairman Mao teaches: "The masses are the real heroes." "We have always maintained that the revolution must rely on the masses of the people." In the course of carrying out the line of unity and victory of the 9th Party Congress, the Party committee of P'englai hsien firmly trusted the masses, relied on them and vigorously promoted revolutionary unity among the people of the whole hsien.

As a result of being trained by the Party, many labor models and advanced groups emerged in this hsien during the three great revolutionary struggles. The more influential among them are ten labor models and the units to which they belong. The hsien Party committee constantly educates them in the line, enthusiastically trained them and, through them, carries out the work on the broad masses.

An old model Sun P'an-chih was the secretary of the Party branch of Sunt'ao brigade. He took the lead in uniting with the comrades who had made mistakes. As a result, all levels of the brigade were united as one and revolution and production took on a completely new outlook. The advanced units where other labor models were carried out their work actively and led the masses around to grasp revolution and promote production. A revolutionary scene in which "one red flag leads an area and ten red flags lead the whole hsien" developed briskly. Apart from this, the hsien committee constantly tried, through the labor models, to know what the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants were thinking about and doing and what opinions and demands they might have. It took all the information obtained as the basis on which to draw up plans and guide its work.

In order to realistically rally 95 percent of the masses and arouse the enthusiasm of the broad masses of the whole hsien, the Party committee of P'englai hsien and the Party organizations at all levels under it pay particular attention to doing well the work on the units which lagged behind. They said:

"These units remain at a backward state for the time being. But the masses are not backward. To change the backwardness, it is first necessary to rely on the 95 percent of the cadres and the masses of these units."

In the past year, while grasping the work on the backward units, they firmly believed that the masses were the real heroes. Applying Chairman Mao's viewpoints of "dividing one into two" and of changeability of contradiction, they helped the backward units induce a revolutionary change. Whenever the backward units made an improvement, the hsien confirmed it; whenever they achieved a success, the hsien committee commended it; whenever they acquired some experience, the hsien committee popularized it. This effectively aroused the enthusiasm of the broad masses. In 1971, five backward communes of the hsien had their grain and oil outputs reach the target of "National Program for Agricultural Development" and ranked among the advanced units.

At present, under the guidance of the line of unity and victory of the 9th Party Congress, the cadres and the masses of the whole hsien support and encourage each other, unite together and fight shoulder to shoulder. The advanced become more advanced and those lagging behind also become advanced. There emerges at last a scene of surging enthusiasm from the revolution.

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POLICY ON INTELLECTUALS

Seriously Solve Problem of Firm Implementation of Policy on Intellectuals

- Party committee of Kirin Medical College does patient and careful work

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 22, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Ch'angch'un, January 21, 1972) At a time when the struggle-criticism-transformation campaign is deepening, the Kirin Medical College has seriously solved new problems in the firm implementation of the Party's policy toward intellectuals and done patient and careful work in further arousing the activism of the broad masses of intellectuals to serve the socialist cause.

In the struggle-criticism-transformation campaign, this college resolutely implemented Chairman Mao's policy on "re-education" and "finding a way out." The broad masses of intellectuals were brought together in unity and educated and entrusted with assignments. Following the great development of the struggle-criticism-transformation campaign, the Party committee of the college seriously studied the new problems in the firm implementation of the Party's policy toward intellectuals. Its members once and again studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "A correct policy toward intellectuals is one of the important factors for revolutionary victory." In the light of practical conditions in the college, they discussed how to make a good job of intellectual-related work in a more conscientious manner.

An old teacher of internal medicine was in the past affected with the bourgeois idea of fame and money. It reared its head again in his lectures for new worker-peasant-soldier students some time ago. This shook some comrades' confidence in his ideological remolding and they were reluctant to give him continuous patient help. Later, this old teacher went to the countryside on a mobile medical instruction mission. Earnest solicitude for his livelihood from poor and lower-middle peasants and their many-faceted help with his work inspired him with the determination to serve workers, peasants and soldiers better. It gave him great enlightenment. Back at the college, he was quite a changed person as far as his work attitude was concerned. His progress received timely encouragement from the leadership. His self-remolding confidence was strengthened. In half a year and more, aside from fulfillment of allotted assignments, he constantly availed himself of festive occasions, holidays and rest hours to minister to the medical needs of factories, neighborhoods and suburban people's communes right at their doorsteps and to learn from workers, peasants and soldiers. For this he was praised by the masses.

Such an obvious change in the old teacher gave the Party committee great enlightenment. It was unanimously held that the deepening of the struggle-criticism-transformation campaign had provided more favorable conditions for uniting, educating and remolding intellectuals and with this a

demand for more penetrating and more elaborate efforts toward firm policy implementation. Comrades of the Party committee said that cognizant of the revolutionary changes in the broad masses of intellectuals under a favorable situation, we should not only see the toughness of the job in their ideological transformation but also take into full account their ideological-remolding activism and help them with the greatest confidence toward faster progress and better service to the people under the guidance of a correct line and give them the benefit of patient and elaborate work.

In further implementing the Party's policy toward intellectuals, the Party committee of Kirin Medical College pays particular attention to helping intellectuals study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and receive ideological and political line education. Their approach boils down to the following:

(1) Help is given in associating one's ideological reality and work practice with the conscientious study of books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works and conscious remolding of world outlook;

(2) Through penetrating revolutionary mass criticism, help is given in making a clear distinction between Chairman Mao's Marxist-Leninist line and policy and Liu Shao-ch'i's and other swindlers' anti-Marxist-Leninist line and policy;

(3) Participation in the three major revolutionary movements is organized to allow humbleness in receiving re-education from workers, peasants and soldiers;

(4) Guidance is given in a timely summing-up of the fruitful results of work, study and ideological transformation and a summing-up of positive and negative experiences, with a view to higher line struggle consciousness.

An associate professor of the ear-nose-throat department originally lacked a high consciousness in the study of revolutionary theory. To counter such a situation, the Party organization taught him to study "Yenan Talks on Literature and Art" and other brilliant works in the light of a typical case involving a lack of a high sense of responsibility toward worker-peasant-soldier patients in medical work. He was made to fight self and criticize revisionism. He came to understand that the attitude toward worker-peasant-soldier patients was a problem of principle about which class standpoint to take and which line to follow. From the bourgeois standpoint, one is bound to care not a damn about the painful agony of workers, peasants and soldiers, being unconcerned and unmoved. From the proletarian standpoint, one inevitably feels as urgently as the workers, peasants and soldiers feel about their own requirements and does everything in his power to relieve their suffering, being enthusiasm itself.

Later, on a rural mobile medical instruction mission, he received re-education from poor and lower-middle peasants. He gradually changed in thinking and emotion. Once, a poor peasant's daughter got a snake bite. Thanks to emergency treatment administered by him, the girl soon was out of danger.

The Party organization helped him in time to sum up what he had achieved and let him talk about his understanding at a general meeting. He was made to further enhance his consciousness in the transformation of his world outlook.

To further implement the Party's policy, the Party committee of the Kirin Medical College organizes the cadres and masses of the whole college to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's relevant teachings. Vigorously criticized was Liu Shao-ch'i's and other swindlers' crimes of wrecking the Party's line and policy. Resolutely removed was interference from the "Left" and the Right. Everyone was aroused to associate practice with discussion and draw a clear-cut line where policy was concerned. For instance, a clear distinction was made between the assignment of some selected intellectuals who give a better showing in receiving re-education to responsible professional and technical jobs and the placing of bourgeois intellectuals in important positions under the counter-revolutionary revisionist line; between the full development of intellectuals' technical or special skills under the leadership of a correct line and the pursuance of a reliance-on-specialist line; between the scaling of scientific and technical heights under the rule of proletarian politics and bourgeois individual struggle; and so on. After such a discussion, their policy concept was further strengthened. The need for drawing a line in policy was hammered home.

In the past, under the poisonous influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, an associate professor devoted to the study of artificial blood plasma shut himself up in the laboratory and racked his brains all day long but without getting anywhere. As a result, he became pessimistic and despondent. He lost confidence in scientific research work. The Party organizations made a careful analysis of his ideological state and technical skills. He was encouraged to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's teachings, eliminate resolutely the remaining poisonous influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, cherish great ambitions and lofty ideals and make a success of scientific research work for the revolution. Thanks to the help, this associate professor has enhanced his line struggle consciousness. Doggedly he follows the orientation of dedicating scientific research to serving proletarian politics and serving workers, peasants and soldiers. By relying on the masses, he at last discovered a new program to make artificial blood plasma with medicinal herbs.

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Central China Plant Applies Party Policy on Intellectuals

(NCNA-English Changsha, Jan. 25, 1972)

the communist party committee of a machinery plant in central china's hunan province pays great attention to educating its technical personnel and involving them fully in revolution and production. this is done in line with chairman mao's teaching "a correct policy towards the intellectuals is an important prerequisite for victory in the revolution."

quite a number of engineers and technicians of the hengyang metallurgical machinery repair and manufacture plant, influenced by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, were divorced from proletarian politics, the workers and production and therefore could not serve socialism well.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the plant party committee encouraged them to integrate with the workers and remould their world outlook with mao tsetung thought in the course of practice. it also organized them to join the workers in studying works by marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao so as to raise their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

the party committee organized three-in-one combination technical groups to help the technicians establish closer contacts with the workers. liu hsiu-wen, a technician, learned many fine qualities from the workers in such a group. he felt ashamed when he saw the workers made great efforts to economize material whenever they made a design. he used to add unnecessary factors of assurance to the equipment he designed lest he should be held responsible if any accident happened. living with the workers, he saw how far he was lagging behind. he was re-educated and then designed some important equipment up to standard.

a technician in the heat treatment workshop, who was afraid that he might commit the error of putting technique first again, stood aside to watch others trying to improve the quality of the rock drill piston. the workers studied chairman mao's works with him and helped him see that "technique first" was a fallacy peddled by the renegade liu shao-chi in order to oppose proletarian politics. with this understanding he was determined to improve his skills to serve proletarian politics better. from then on, he took an active part in the experiments. he proposed processing alloy carbonized steel by high temperature tempering to extend the life-span of the piston. the new drill could be used for more than one kilometre instead of 200 metres. then he and some workers suggested using another method to reduce the work processes from three to two. as a result, the footage such a drill can work has reached about three kilometres.

the engineers and technicians were also organized to go to mines to see if the equipment they designed suited the conditions. in 1971, they checked and analysed machines and parts produced by the plant on the basis of foreign models and found that these machines were not strong enough to withstand the rocks in these mines. they broke with foreign stereotypes and renovated many pieces of mining and ore dressing equipment. many machines were made lighter and their life-span extend.

in cooperation with workers, they made 49 machine tools and other equipment and renovated more than 20 pieces of old equipment last year. the plant outstripped the state quotas every month in 1971.

OLD CADRES

Shenyang No. 3 Machine Tools Plant Brings Old Cadres' Active Role into Full Play

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 24, 1972)

(NCNA Shenyang, January 23, 1972) The Party committee and the revolutionary committee of Shenyang No. 3 Machine Tools Plant seriously carry out the Party's cadre policy, make an all-round analysis of the cadres, correctly handle and reasonably use them and, in the course of using them, continuously educate them in ideology and political line, thereby bringing the active role of the old cadres into full play in the three great revolutionary struggles. At present, most of the leading cadres of the more than 120 sections of the workshops and at the level of a deputy section chief or higher have been assigned leading posts at various levels in the plant. Some of them have been transferred to leadership posts in new factories or in the municipal leading organs.

After their establishment, the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of the No. 3 Machine Tools Plant brought the cadres' active role into full play and made preparations gradually for some cadres, including those who had committed mistakes, to assume leadership work, so as to further carry out the Party's cadre policy. But, being influenced by the ultra-"Left" ideas spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers like him, some comrades were not confident in letting the old cadres take the leading posts again, and they were afraid that the old cadres would return to the old road.

What should be done to unify the thinking of all comrades and to really carry out the Party's cadre policy? The plant's Party committee led all to analyze the course of change in a cadre before and after he was liberated and used, thereby increasing the understanding of all on this question.

One of the cadres was a deputy director of this plant before the great proletarian cultural revolution. Being influenced by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, he once made a mistake. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, he was helped and educated by the masses and very quickly raised his consciousness of the line struggle, thereby winning the understanding of the masses. At first, he labored very actively in the workshop. Later, he was transferred to work with the production command group of the plant. But he showed hesitation and was afraid of making mistakes again. Upon discovering this, the leading comrades of the plant's revolutionary committee called on him many times and helped him raise his thinking and dispel his worries.

After that, the leadership again sent him to work as director of a workshop which had difficulties in production. Coming to this workshop, he got together with the masses of workers to actively think of methods to conduct technical innovation, thereby solving the crucial problems and very quickly changing the passive situation. The broad masses saw from practical work that this cadre saw his former mistakes, corrected them quickly, worked boldly and

was capable of organizing production. Therefore, they elected him to be a vice chairman of the plant's revolutionary committee. When the new Party committee was established, he was elected a member of the standing committee of the plant's Party committee.

From the change in this cadre and the role he played in work, all comrades realized deeply that: Only by seriously carrying out the Party's cadre policy would it be possible to educate and save the cadres who have erred and to strengthen the Party's unity. In carrying out the Party's cadre policy, we must do ideological work meticulously and must not be crude and careless. In using the cadres, we should not adopt the simple method of organizing and handling them. Instead, we should put the cadres on the first line of the three great revolutionary struggles and help them raise their consciousness, receive tempering and win the confidence of the masses in the course of practical work. Only in this way will it be possible to really bring the cadres' active role into play and to put the Party's cadre policy on a sound footing.

With thinking raised to a higher level, the leading members of the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of this plant carried out the Party's cadre policy more consciously and more resolutely. They persevered in doing ideological work meticulously among the cadres and gradually staffed the leading organs at various levels with cadres who had experience in leadership work.

The former deputy director of the political department who was concurrently a member of the standing committee of the Party committee of this plant stayed long in the office in the past and was widely separated from the masses. The masses were very critical of him. To help him raise his ideological consciousness and cultivate the feelings for the working class, the revolutionary committee of the plant decided to send him first to participate in manual labor for some time in a services supply unit. In the course of tempering through labor, this cadre seriously transformed his world outlook, modestly received re-education from the masses, and went on his own initiative to have chats with the comrades who formerly were the most critical of him. He gradually won the trust of the masses. The masses elected him to be a squad leader. After that, the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of the plant transferred him to the post of director of a workshop which lagged behind in work. Under the leadership of the Party organization, he closely integrated himself with the masses, tightly grasped class struggle and joined the broad masses of workers in vigorously carrying out technical innovation and raising work efficiency, thereby quickly changing the outlook of this workshop. This workshop now ranks among the advanced units of this plant.

Besides making rational use of the cadres organizationally, the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of this plant continuously educate the cadres in ideology and political line and help them raise their consciousness of the line struggle continuously. At the same time, they constantly teach the broad masses to give the cadres warm-hearted help and active support in their work.

After taking the post of director of a workshop, a cadre once experimented on a new technology. His experiment failed because he had a subjective and one-sided view. Upon learning this, the secretary of the plant's Party committee called on him many times and had chats with him. He got together with him to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "The masses are the real heroes." The worker comrades also gave him warm-hearted help and pointed out his mistake. With the help of the leaders and the masses, this cadre seriously summed up his experience, worked vigorously together with the workers and technicians and very quickly accomplished this item of new technology.

While using the old cadres, the plant's Party committee pays attention to strengthening the training of new cadres. It actively trains new cadres by the methods of making old cadres lead the new, constituting cooperation between the new and the old cadres and holding cadres' study classes. As a result, the new cadres grew up quickly. The new and old cadres and the broad masses of workers unite together and work with one accord. Revolution and production of the whole plant develops briskly. In 1971, this plant fulfilled the state plan 62 days ahead of schedule.

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NATIONAL MINORITIES

Mongolian and Han Cadres Unite Closely

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 23, 1972)

The broad masses of commune members of the Hsiao-ch'ang Szu-fang-pa-mien (囂圔) brigade of T'u-mo-ti-yu Banner, Inner Mongolia, fervently sing the praises of Mongolian cadre Yün-mo-li-keng (云默力更), chairman of the revolutionary committee of the brigade, and Han cadre Wang Ch'i-shih-san (王七十三), secretary of its Party branch, for their mutual help, mutual enlightenment and unity-in-fighting deeds.

It was the spring of last year. After a Party rectification campaign, Hsiao-ch'ang Szu-fang-pa-mien brigade established a new Party branch. Wang Ch'i-shih-san was elected by everyone as secretary of the Party branch of the brigade.

The evening after election, Wang Ch'i-shih-san just could not have peace of mind. He was a native of Shenmu, north Shensi. Before liberation, his hometown was left a shambles by a natural calamity. His mother had starved to death. His father went begging all the way to the Tu-mo-ti-yu Banner, Inner Mongolia, with him in tow. In less than a year, his father succumbed to some disease. The then 7-or-8-year-old Wang Ch'i-shih-san hired himself out as a live-in helper for a landlord. In those dark days of the old society, Yün-mo-li-keng and other Mongolian and Han poor and lower-middle peasants gave him a helping hand and every care. After liberation, Yün-mo-li-keng served as village elder and secretary of the Party branch. He shared the same roof with Wang Ch'i-shih-san and showed him all the more concern politically. He recommended that the latter join the Chinese Communist Party. As Wang Ch'i-shih-wan was reliving this, he went at a trot to the animal-breeding office for a heart-to-heart talk with Yün-mo-li-keng.

After Yün-mo-li-keng was elected by the Mongolian and Han commune members of the whole brigade as chairman of the revolutionary committee of the brigade, Yün-mo-li-keng never let the masses out of his mind or stayed away from them physically. Apart from making a good job of brigade work, he also took up the duties of an animal-breeding worker. The evening Wang Ch'i-shih-san was elected secretary of the Party branch of the brigade, Yün-mo-li-keng also found his mind a whirl of thoughts. While fixing a second serving of grass for a horse, he was pondering this: Nurtured by the Party, Wang Ch'i-shih-san has grown up very rapidly. When it comes to his wielding power for poor and lower-middle peasants of various nationalities, I can set my heart at rest. But for a young man it is quite a weighty responsibility. It behooves me to help him perform well.

That night saw Wang Ch'i-shih-san and Yün-mo-li-keng deep in a heart-to-heart talk under an oil lamp. From the bottom of his soul, Yün-mo-li-keng said, "Before liberation, we Mongolian and Han poor and lower-middle peasants were worth no more than a blade of grass. Now we have become masters of the state and have come into power. We should execute Chairman

Mao's revolutionary line consciously and make a success of brigade work by relying on the broad masses!" Wang Ch'i-shih-san hung on his every word. With feeling Wang said at last, "I must never fall short of the Party's expectations or those of the poor and lower-middle peasants. I must wield and exercise power well for the poor and lower-middle peasants. But I am quite green. I must do a lot of work that is beyond me. I must count on your every help from now on."

After taking up the secretaryship of the Party branch, Wang Ch'i-shih-san conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's works. Brimming over with vim and vigor, he showed the courage to think and to act. He led the commune members in fighting heaven and earth. A new picture marked the whole brigade in revolution and production. However, someone complained that Wang Ch'i-shih-san practiced eclecticism in the performance of his work. The complaint found its way to the Party branch. The news set Yün-mo-li-keng to deep thinking. He said to himself, "For some time past I have found satisfaction in an increasingly favorable situation and the fact of Ch'i-shih-san's being equal to the task. I am getting on in years and not in the best of health. I think I may as well take things a bit easier. As I let up mentally my help to Wang Ch'i-shih-san has not been so spontaneous."

As he mulled over this it struck him that though something problematical had got Wang Ch'i-shih-san involved yet he himself must take part of the blame. Therefore, he seriously took a look at the matter. It turned out that some contradictions had developed between two production teams over the handling of sideline work. Learning this, Wang Ch'i-shih-san adopted the 50-punitive-strokes-equally-to-both-sides attitude and gave both teams a scathing criticism. Yet the problem on hand remained unsolved. The masses found something to say about that.

After checking and clearing things up, Yün-mo-li-keng went on his own initiative to see Wang Ch'i-shih-san. He criticized himself for failing to give greater help. He also joined Wang Ch'i-shih-san in studying Chairman Mao's teaching, "We must work with great prudence." At the Party branch meeting and the commune members' meeting, Yün-mo-li-keng offered to accept part of the responsibility for what had occurred. This moved Wang Ch'i-shih-san deeply. He went of his own accord among the masses to fight self and criticize revisionism. He also directed energetic efforts toward proper ideological and political work. This made for strengthened revolutionary unity between the two teams.

In the promote-revolution and stimulate-production battle, Wang Ch'i-shih-san sincerely learned from Yün-mo-li-keng and the latter also humbly turned to the former for advice. One day it was getting late. Yün-mo-li-keng went to look for Wang Ch'i-shih-san for work discussion. He pushed the door open to find Wang Ch'i-shih-san buried in the study of Chairman Mao's works. This time, Yün-mo-li-keng thought, "Wang Ch'i-shih-san has progressed so fast and yet I have lagged behind the fast-changing trends." It struck him that the main reason must be that he had not studied Chairman Mao's works as assiduously as Wang Ch'i-shih-san. The following day, Yün-mo-li-keng

invited Wang Ch'i-shih-san to his home and asked him to tell of his study experience. With fervor Wang Ch'i-shih-san told the story of how he combined study of culture with study of Chairman Mao's works. This enabled Yün-mo-li-keng to further enhance his consciousness in the study of Chairman Mao's works. (NCNA correspondent)

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PRODUCTION BRIGADE

Changes in Yük'ou

- An investigative report on Yük'ou brigade, Yük'ou commune, Chihsien, Shansi Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 24, 1972)

As the commune members of Yük'ou brigade put it in describing the Yük'ou of today: "Fruit trees spread extensively over the mountains in the east and Tachai-type farms cover up the mountains in the west. Trees and new houses line the road, and electric power lifts water to the Kaoyuan highland."

Yük'ou is a mountain village in the old liberated area of Taiheng Mountains. During the war of resistance against Japan, the Japanese bandits committed burning, massacre and looting, turning Yük'ou into a "no man's land" at one time. During the war of liberation, the people of Yük'ou fought heroically in cooperation with the People's Liberation Army, dealing a heavy blow against the Chiang Kai-shek and Yen Hsi-shan bandit gangs in the famous battle of Panshan. Over the past 23 years and under the leadership of the Party committee and Chairman Mao, the people of Yük'ou have advanced with vigorous strides on the broad road of socialism along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and have built Yük'ou into a rich and beautiful new mountain village.

Advance with Vigorous Strides

"Whether or not the ideological and political lines are correct determines everything." In the course of struggles between the two classes, the two roads, and the two lines, the broad commune member masses and cadres here firmly followed Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and penetratingly unfolded the mass movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture. They relentlessly grasped class struggle and line struggle through self-reliance and arduous struggle, enabling Yük'ou to undergo inspiring changes.

Situated in front of Panshan, West Mountain was a battlefield reduced by gun powder years ago to just a piece of dry slope. Today, water is conducted to the Kaoyuan highland from the Fuhsi River in the mountain gully, and West Mountain has become a grain-producing area covered by layers of terraced fields and criss-crossed by canals and ditches.

The Fuhsi River lies between East Mountain and West Mountain. In the past, it irrigated the 380 mow of grain fields and forests north of the village, whereas the large tract of mountainous land to the east and west suffered from drought every year and the per-mow average grain yield was less than 100 catties.

"Water conservation is the life-line of agriculture." To lift water from the mountain gully had been the wish of the people of Yük'ou for generations. In 1960 the poor and lower-middle peasants of Yük'ou, who persisted in traversing the socialist road, repulsed the interference and sabotage of

renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and smashed the conspiracy of restoring capitalism by a small handful of class enemies, thus enabling the collective economy to be further consolidated and developed. In that year, the brigade made available 40,000 yuan from the public reserve fund, exerted self-effort in planning and construction, installed 6 li of high-tension wire, 2 li of low voltage wire, purchased transformers, creating conditions for lifting water to Kaoyuan.

In 1963 and 1968, they successively set up two highland irrigation stations on East Mountain and West Mountain in conjunction with farmland and water conservation construction, using electric power to lift water from the deep gully to the Kaoyuan highland. Subsequently, they dug deep wells in order to open up water sources, energetically undertook capital construction of farmland. This enabled the brigade to turn most of its dry farm fields into irrigated land, turn mountainous land into terraced fields, and change low grain yield into high yield.

In 1971 the brigade's total grain output reached 918,000 catties, averaging 783 catties per mow, showing an increase of 2.3 times and 4.5 times respectively as compared with 1953 before the formation of cooperatives. Following the increase in grain output, they are making greater and greater contributions to the state.

All-Round Development

In recent years, a must for entertaining newly-arrived visiting relatives and friends by commune members of Yük'ou is to bring the guests to tour the orchards on the East Mountain. It was no exception when we arrived at Yük'ou. On the first day, Comrade Pang Li-wei, a veteran militia hero and secretary of the Party branch, brought us to the East Mountain. Standing in front of the mountain and looking upward, we saw row after row of fruit trees. Climbing to the hilltop and looking downward, we saw a large orchard. There were no flowers and leaves in the winter, but apple trees were green tinged with red, and the peach twigs were red and tender, forming a beautiful picture.

Prior to agricultural cooperativization, there was a small output of peaches, apricots and small crab apples here, but income from this was negligible. In 1955, sixty apple trees survived after a trial cultivation. In the following year, they ran seedling nurseries to cultivate 11,000 apple trees and 300 grape vines. At that time, the cooperative members conducted a discussion and the advanced cooperatives drew up plans with encouraging prospects, envisaging the turning of remote hills and high hills into forest hills and nearby hills and low hills into fruit hills. Trees would be planted to shade roadsides and grapes would be grown on trellises in the backyard of each house. The class enemies viciously ridiculed this plan, saying: "Nobody knows how many years and months it will take before we are able to eat the fruit." Now the first item in the plans made by the advanced cooperatives is still being carried out and yet to be completed, while the last three items have already been realized. Yük'ou brigade has 13,000 apple trees, 5,000 other fruit trees and 84,000 timber trees.

When renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i was blowing the evil wind of farming by individual households in 1960, the class enemies also vigorously clamored: "First of all, decentralize the fruit trees to the lower levels." What was to be done? At the cadres' meeting, Pang Li-chuan, leader of the forest team who had been a veteran militiaman, said determinedly: "We would rather die than let the fruit trees be managed at the lower levels. To decentralize the fruit trees is to sabotage socialism, and they can never succeed in this as long as we are alive." The Party branch, relying on the poor and lower-middle peasants, stopped the evil wind of farming by individual households, encouraging forestry and multiple undertakings to make further advances.

In 1963 the first batch of the planted fruit trees blossomed and bore fruit. The brigade successively called meetings of the martyrs' dependents, old poor peasants and commune members, distributing the harvested apples among them. The red apples effectively smashed the rumors and slanders spread by the class enemies. Aged people, in groups of three and five, supporting each other, climbed the East Mountain to visit the orchard. Since then, commune members of Yük'ou brigade have formed a habit of bringing their relatives and friends to visit the orchard mountain.

"Take grain as the key link and make all-round development." The fruit production has changed Yük'ou brigade's economic condition of basically engaging in one single agricultural undertaking. Last year they harvested 480,000 catties of apples, 150,000 catties of other fruits and nuts, and the output value of fruits amounted to 119,000 yuan. At the same time, they also developed animal husbandry and sideline productions. The brigade has set up brick kilns, flour mills, vinegar mills and bean curd mills.

A New Beginning

"The fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization." After entering the village, we heard a continual humming sound of machines on the threshing grounds and in livestock breeding farms. This brigade has 55 sets of power-generating, irrigation and drainage, farming and farm and subsidiary products processing machines.

Commune members of Yük'ou brigade always begin with the story of their three lengths of carrying poles whenever they talk about the use of machines in place of heavy physical labor. Before the cooperativization, there was no machinery, and vehicles were rare. Shortly after the cooperativization, the whole village had only one iron-wheeled cart. At that time, each household depended on three lengths of carrying poles: One had two sharp tips, one had eight strands of rope attached to it, and the other had iron hooks nailed to it. People would walk along the rough and tortuously narrow paths to carry seeds and manure to the fields in spring, and carry grain and grain stalks back home in the autumn. People called these three lengths of carrying poles "the poles that make people stoop under the weight."

After agricultural cooperativization, they started to buy carts and horses, and they now have six rubber-wheeled carts and 71 wheel-barrows. They built eight roadways, totalling 29 li in length. Before cooperativization, there was only one narrow cart road here, so narrow that a cart could not turn round and two horses could not walk abreast. The driver, fearing a cart might come in from the opposite direction, had to continuously shout at the top of his voice, and so this was described as "clearing the way by shouting." At present, trees shade the rural highway which runs from the village and allows two motor vehicles to run abreast, and wide curving cart roads lead to both the East Mountain and the West Mountain.

Farming and transport work of Yük'ou brigade has advanced from the use mainly of manual labor to use mainly of draft animals, and then to mainly of machines. Of the three lengths of carrying poles, only the one with hooks is still in use sometimes to carry water, while the other two are seldom used. Machines have been used for crop husking, grain processing, fodder processing, and oil seed processing. This marked a new beginning in the gradual realization of agricultural mechanization. The commune members said wittily: "Now the carrying poles are asleep and the stone mills and stone rollers are on vacation."

The development of production and increase in public accumulation has promoted the improvement of production conditions. The transformation of production conditions has further promoted production development and increased the public accumulation. The public reserve fund totalled only 860 yuan when the primary cooperative was formed in 1955, but the fund accumulated last year alone amounted to more than 50,000 yuan. Of the 636,000 yuan of fixed assets of the whole brigade, machinery and vehicles amount to 125,000 yuan, accounting for 20 percent of the total value of fixed assets.

Boats Rise With the Rise of the Tide

Following the development of production, the commune members of Yük'ou brigade have increased each household's income each year, and each household's living standard is getting better and better. They likened this to the "higher growth of each section of the sesame flowers."

We made a visit to the household of commune member Kuo Fa-chung, an old poor peasant who came here from Nanlin hsien, Honan Province, in 1946 to escape the famine. At that time, he had only three pieces of property: a carrying pole, an iron pan, and a roll of personal belongings. He worked as a temporary farm hand and a blacksmith, and led a hard life. Now he has a bicycle and a complete variety of clothes and bed-clothes. Three of the seven members of his family have labor power and earned a cash distribution of 700 yuan in 1970.

Commune members with more dependents and less labor power can also live quite well. The condition of the household of the poor and lower-middle peasant Pang Kuei-pao is an example. Before the liberation, his father was not able to support him and his mother, so he had to go to Paotou to work as

a rickshaw boy. His mother was forced to remarry and worked as a temporary housekeeper. Now he is the only one with full labor power in his family of ten, but he has not run into debt since the formation of the commune and his life is getting better and better.

New Year's Eve was a time for making final accounting and distribution of income. According to the figures on the account books of the brigade, the value of the distribution to the commune members in 1971 totalled 123,500 yuan, averaging 650 yuan per household. This represents an increase of 2.1 times that of 1955 when the primary cooperatives were formed, and 6.5 percent over that of 1970. Before the liberation, the whole village had two bicycles owned by the landlords. Now the brigade has 162 bicycles and 48 sewing machines. After the autumn distribution in 1970, 148 of the brigade's 186 households deposited money in the bank, totalling 45,000 yuan, averaging 320 yuan for each household. Prior to the final accounting and distribution in 1971, each household had an average of 100 yuan on deposit.

Following the development of the collective economy and the increase in the commune members' income, Yük'ou has built new houses every year. Cultural, educational, and health undertakings have also made appropriate progress. Before the cooperativization, the village had only one primary school. Now it has opened 7-year-course schools, enrolling all the school-age children. The brigade has its own cooperative medical service to take care of the health of the commune members. The poor and lower-middle peasants said with emotion: "We were cockroaches before the liberation and now we are gold inlaid with jade. Without the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we could not have even dreamed of such an excellent situation as today."

High Aspirations Reach the Clouds

Yük'ou brigade has become rich and the commune members' life has improved, but they are not satisfied with this. Their wish is to have a rich and strong motherland and the liberation of the people of the world. "China ought to make greater contributions to humanity." With a view to further developing production and giving support to state construction and world revolution, the whole brigade is fervently carrying out new capital construction of farmland.

Blasts of explosives come from the mountainous fields. In the face of the billowing smoke and dust, we all recalled the situation of the Panshan Battle of 1947. Vice chairman Pai Kuang-yu of the brigade revolutionary committee who was working with the commune members here said full of excitement: "In the past we fired artillery shells to blast and topple the three "mountains" which weighed down on the people. Now we detonate explosives for the purpose of building socialism and making contributions toward world revolution." His words expressed the pride and high aspiration of all the commune members.

With the world in our hearts, we have strength to transform heaven and earth. Communist Party member Feng Wei-hsin, who was praised by the masses as a red guardian, always carried more earth when he pulled carts, ran

at high speed, worked untiringly even when he was wet through with perspiration, braved the cold despite the bone-piercing wind, and transported 30 carts of earth more than other people every day. Female youth Pang Feng-hsien formerly "refused to ride horses and oxen, and rode a donkey at a moderate trot." After studying Chairman Mao's teachings, she was ahead of others in work, and picked heavy loads for herself. The brigade has 288 full labor power and half labor power units, but the work attendance totals 403, as a result of the participation in the battle to transform heaven and earth by commune members who are not included in the labor force.

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LOCAL INDUSTRY

South China Province Expands Iron and Steel Industry

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jan. 25, 1972)

south china's kwangtung province has set up a number of fairly big modern iron and steel plants and small county- and commune-run plants. output of steel, pig iron and iron ore in 1971 rose 27, 53 and 70 per cent respectively above the 1970 figure, all outstripping the state targets. there was also a big increase in coke output.

this growth stems from implementation of chairman mao's policy of taking the iron and steel industry as the key link in china's industry.

the province had virtually no such an industry under the rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat capitalism before liberation though it had rich iron deposits.

the people developed the iron and steel industry step by step after liberation under the guidance of the great leader chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. especially in 1958, the great leap forward year, the party's general line for building socialism sparked mass enthusiasm to run small blast furnaces and converters. but these were slashed back by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in the province in 1961 when china had temporary economic difficulties.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the people criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of liu shao-chi and his like and launched another mass drive to run the iron and steel industry. more than 70 counties and cities built small iron and steel plants. their steel output in 1971 was 2.8 times the 1970 figure. many chemical plants extracted pig iron from pyrite slag. the kwangchow and shaokuan iron and steel plants, major ones in the province, registered a considerable production increase last year, daily output hitting the previous peak. the kwangchow steel rolling mill made two 800-kw large high-pressure electric motors to help expand production. output of rolled steel was 25 per cent above the 1970 figure.

recalling the history of the industry in the province, the people came to recognize the significance of adhering to chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

in line with chairman mao's teaching "develop the mining industry", the workers criticized liu shao-chi and company's reactionary idea of grasping iron and steel making to the neglect of mining and steel rolling. this fired them with great enthusiasm to produce enough iron ore for the iron and steel plants and small blast furnaces. by arousing the masses, tapping potential and combining modern with indigenous methods, the hainan mine increased its iron ore output by 50 per cent last year over that in 1970. through technical innovations the wushihling mine raised efficiency and was able to help with equipment and

manpower a nearby pyrite mine and seven other enterprises go into operation. yunfu county runs 33 small mines which, apart from meeting its own needs, provide a lot of material for the state. now self-sufficient, the province can send iron ore to other provinces.

at the beginning of last year, the party organizations at all levels mobilized the masses to produce subsidiary raw material and fuel for the iron and steel industry. output of electrodes, ferro-alloys, refractory materials and other items increased by from two to several times over 1970.

the whole province helps develop the iron and steel industry. kwangchow city organized more than 100 mines and enterprises to help build a new coke-oven battery for the municipal iron and steel plant and completed it in only eight months, as against the three years planned. the communications department rushed badly needed material to plants and mines. scientific and technical research departments took concerted actions and succeeded in desulphurizing coal by biological treatment and in other research items. in socialist cooperation the geology, capital construction, power, supplies, finance and trade and public health departments made contributions to the iron and steel industry.

HANDICRAFTS

New Achievements in Shanghai Handicraft Arts

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jan. 25, 1972)

over one thousand woolen needlepoint works, jade, ivory and wood carvings are now on display at an exhibition in shanghai.

these creations made over the past few years are characterized by their revolutionary political content, skill and rich national colour. the worker-peasant-soldier visitors agree that the great proletarian cultural revolution has invigorated this unique art of china's.

most of the 30 categories of shanghai traditional art handicrafts fell into decadence under reactionary kuomintang rule before liberation and the workers found it hard to make a living. these arts were revived after liberation thanks to attention by the party and the people's government. new art handicrafts workshops were set up one after another. the party gave the workers both political and ideological education, and improved their working and living conditions. since the cultural revolution, the workers have boldly used old skills to create new articles so that traditional art serves proletarian politics and the workers, peasants and soldiers.

the entrance to the exhibition hall is hung with fine woolen needle-point portraits of marx, engels, lenin and stalin. the main hall has a woolen needle-point picture 2.3 metres wide and 3.9 metres long. entitled "we wish our great leader chairman mao a long, long life", it shows a scene of the united chinese people of all nationalities around chairman mao.

among those who created this picture is a veteran worker named fan ling-ti of the shanghai hunghsing velvet embroidery mill, who is a communist party member. she was thrilled when she was assigned the work. she began to embroider at the age of 13 before liberation and was cruelly exploited and oppressed. as a representative of the shanghai women workers, she attended the 1959 national day celebration in peking and had the honour to see the great leader chairman mao on two occasions. comparing today's happiness and the suffering in the old society, she said: "it is chairman mao who integrates the universal truth of marxism-leninism with the practice of the chinese revolution, led the chinese people in overthrowing the reactionary rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism and established socialist new china. we owe the achievements of our party, our country and our labouring people to chairman mao." with profound feelings for chairman mao, she and other workers started the picture meticulously and did more than 358,000 stitches in more than 1,500 kinds of threads in different colours.

the embroidery workers have made many works depicting china's rivers and mountains. "shaoshan school" shows the school chairman mao attended as a child. "hungchi canal" shows water flowing in the canal and praises the heroic exploits of the people of linhsien county in honan province who created this gigantic project to transform nature. the "yangtze river gorges" is embroidered with 800 different threads in a variety of shades. the palm trees in the foreground are robust and green and the steep precipices along the river banks are dark green.

the older generation of handicraft artists have revolutionary exuberance and a younger generation is maturing politically, nurtured by mao tsetung thought. a box-wood sculpture entitled "anti-imperialist storm" was made by 17 handicraftsmen, averaging under 30 years of age. its theme is the anti-imperialist struggle waged by the people all over the world. it shows the upsurging revolutionary struggles in indochina, palestine, africa, latin america, the united states and japan and praises the bravery and revolutionary spirit of unity of the people. it shows the irresistible historical trend that countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution.

keeping abreast of the excellent situation in china and abroad, the young handicraft artists conscientiously study works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works and make investigations among the people. as a result, they have created works reflecting the events of the new era. "the people of viet nam are fighting splendidly" praises the great victories of that people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. "counter-attack in battle of self-defence on chenpao island" depicts chinese frontier

guards and militiamen smashing the soviet social-imperialist invasion of china's sacred territory. "squad of ten sisters tending horses" shows the new spirit of women in the socialist era.

a series of box-wood sculptures entitled "developing dedication to socialism in the vast countryside" shows educated young people making revolution in the countryside and border areas in response to chairman mao's great call: "it is highly necessary for young people with education to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants." it is made up of six sculptures depicting a sequence of scenes: "setting out", "the first lesson", "studying in the evening", "starting from scratch", "a criticism meeting" and "taking root". they show how educated young people are re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants and mature politically in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle and the struggle for production and scientific experiment in the countryside.

tempered in the cultural revolution, the artists have brought new subject matter to shanghai's time-honoured ivory and jade carving. weeding through the old which embodied feudal and capitalist ideology, they have created new works in praise of worker, peasant and soldier heroes and reflect china's achievements in the socialist revolution and construction. a number of such works are on display.

on display is a series of ivory carvings "the red detachment of women" which draw their material from some scenes of the modern revolutionary dance drama of the same name. the carvings show how the party representative of a women's detachment helps a poor peasant girl join the revolution and become a proletarian fighter, dealing with the theme on seizing political power and establishing independent regimes of the workers and peasants by armed forces as indicated by chairman mao for the chinese revolution. the heroes and heroines are portrayed in vivid sculptures against a background in delicate carving.

a carved jade vase shows the successive rich harvests reaped in china and the strength of the people's communes. a white jade lamp portraying good harvest hangs between a pair of green jade vases carved with designs of two chirping magpies. the lustrous surface of the lamp bears designs symbolizing agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and other rural side-line occupations. the vegetables, melons and fruits carved on the jade show a thriving rural scene. the ingenious designs and exquisite craftsmanship are characteristic of shanghai's traditional jade carving.

since the beginning of the cultural revolution, the shanghai arts and crafts workers, while carrying forward the traditions of folk art, have made bold innovations in creating new works. paintings decorated with designs of flocking, artistic wall lamps and carvings inlaid with designs of resin, on show for the first time, have also received favourable comments from visitors.

PAPER MILL

Party Strengthens Leadership of Economic Work in Northeast China Paper Mill

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jan. 25, 1972)

the yingkou paper mill committee of the chinese communist party is developing the initiative of the workers, cadres and technicians because it has strengthened its leadership of economic work in carrying out the party's line and policies.

the yingkou paper mill in liaoning province, northeast china, was built in the 1930's. it used to produce only ordinary paper and paper pulp. production expanded after liberation, particularly in the past two years. efficiency has risen from 12 to 30 per cent. improved paper machines now account for 80 per cent of the total thanks to 469 technical innovations made by the workers. the mill now produces capacitor paper, insulated wood pulp, chlorine, caustic soda and other products. the 1971 production plan was fulfilled 28 days ahead of schedule.

the mill party committee studied our great leader chairman mao's teaching "china ought to make a greater contribution to humanity" and decided at the beginning of 1970 to deepen the mass movement to learn from taching, china's pace-setter in industry. when the party committee discussed how to improve the mill's techniques, some people thought that this was the responsibility of the production departments and not the business of the party committee. the committee held study classes for the cadres and workers' representatives to study chairman mao's statements "political work is the life-blood of all economic work." and "no one who fails to study production carefully can be considered a good leader." the study helped them understand that conscientious efforts to develop the socialist economy is a basic task of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and that a developed socialist economy consolidates the dictatorship of the proletariat. the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines permeates the entire economy. therefore a party committee should use proletarian politics to command economic work. in this way, such work has a correct orientation. the mill party committee strengthened its leadership of economic work and put stress on grasping the orientation, line and policies for economic work. the mill made steady progress under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

the mill formerly got the chlorine and caustic soda it needed from other places, although salt was locally available for making them. before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the old yingkou municipal party committee relied on a few people to work out a plan to build a project producing chlorine and caustic soda. the plan called for ostentation and things foreign. all the equipment and material would be supplied by other units. as a result, it could not start production after a long time. the party committee aroused the workers in 1970 for deep-going criticism

of the plan as a manifestation of revisionism. it urged them to adopt the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle exemplified by taching. they made over 60 pieces of needed equipment by using local methods in designing and building and by repairing old machines and making use of waste. at a cost of 370,000 yuan, they were able to put up within 55 days a workshop producing 4,000 tons of chlorine and caustic soda annually. the mill is now self-sufficient in chlorine and caustic soda and supplies them to other units. in its first year of production, the workshop accumulated 500,000 yuan for the state in addition to repaying the entire investment.

it was asked to trial-produce capacitor paper the same year. this paper is as thin as cicada's wing, has big traction and is a good insulating material used by the power and electronics industries. special equipment, water without metallic ions and dustless air in the workshop are required for its production. some people wanted to refuse the job. they said the mill's conditions were poor and production tasks heavy. the party committee led the workers in studying chairman mao's teaching "in drawing up plans, handling affairs or thinking over problems, we must proceed from the fact that china has a population of 600 million people, and we must never forget this fact." the workers then said: "we must produce whatever the state asks us to make. we are determined to overcome difficulties and do the job."

the workers and technicians studied chairman mao's brilliant work "on practice" to foster the viewpoint of practice first. under the leadership of the party committee, three-in-one combination groups formed by workers, cadres and technicians made investigations and experiments. they finally succeeded in purifying the air with filters and using the method of ion exchange to eliminate metallic ions.

the machine repair workshop was asked to transform an old paper machine into one producing capacitor paper. it would take ten months to do this as 33,000 parts and accessories were to be processed. the workers decided to make technical innovations to speed up the work and succeeded within three months. capacitor paper of a thickness of only ten microns was produced. in 1971 paper of a thickness of eight and six microns was trial-produced.

the workers improved another old machine in 1970 and production doubled the same year. moreover, an insulated wood pulp workshop was set up with old machines and discarded material to provide raw material for this and high pressure cable paper and electrolytic capacitor paper and other papers requiring advanced techniques to make.

the mill party committee organized the workers to make multiple use of waste gas and liquid to eliminate pollution in line with chairman mao's strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people." this is in sharp contrast to the practice under liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line which ignored the recovery of waste and permitted unchecked pollution.

the party committee pays keen attention to the party's line and policies in economic work. it imbued the workers with enthusiasm and the old mill adopted 14 technical innovations and made multiple use of the waste in the past two years, contributing to china's socialist revolution and construction.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Peking Holds Ceremony to Welcome Albanian Volleyball Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 25, 1972)

the chinese physical culture and sports commission held a grand welcoming ceremony here this evening at the capital indoor stadium to mark the friendly visit to china of the albanian men's and women's volleyball teams. after the ceremony, chinese and albanian men and women volleyball players gave excellent friendly exhibition matches before some 20,000 spectators.

the indoor stadium today was alive with warm expressions of the militant friendship between the people of china and albania. there were huge portraits of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao and the albanian people's great leader comrade enver hoxha. the portraits were flanked by the national flags of china and albania. inside and outside the stadium, there were eyecatching streamers inscribed with the slogans "long live the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the two parties and the two peoples of china and albania exclamation" "long live the albanian people's great leader comrade enver hoxha exclamation" and "long live the chinese people's great leader chairman mao exclamation"

present at the ceremony and watching the exhibition matches were yeh chien-ying, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the military commission; yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council; wang hsin-ting, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the general political department of the p.l.a.; wang meng, chairman of the state physical culture and sports commission; and leading members of departments concerned ma wen-po, jen yun-chung, li ching-chuan, wang lei, yu chan and kuo tung-chun; and

abdyl jaupi, leader of the albanian men's and women's volleyball teams and vice-chairman of the executive committee of the tirana district people's council; xhorxhi robo, albanian ambassador to china, and madame robo; and other diplomatic officials of the albanian embassy in peking.

prior to the ceremony, yeh chien-ying, yao wen-yuan, li hsien-nien, wang hsin-ting, wang meng and other comrades met and had a very cordial and friendly conversation with comrade abdyl jaupi. ambassador and madame robo were present on the occasion.

guided by the national flags of the two countries, chinese and albanian players marched to the powerful

strains of music into the arena to meet the spectators. a long ovation rose in the hall. the chinese and albanian players exchanged team pennons and souvenirs.

then the friendly exhibition matches began. the fine sportsmanship and excellent play demonstrated by the players of both countries drew round after round of warm applause from the spectators.

at the end of the friendly matches, yeh chien-ying, yao wen-yuan, li hsien-nien, wang hsin-ting, tien wei-hsin, wang meng and other comrades, together with abdyl jaupi, robo and madame robo and other albanian comrades, stepped down from the rostrum and shook hands with all players and had pictures taken with them.

CHINA AND CHILE

Chilean Lawyer Leaves Peking for Visit to Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 25, 1972)

chilean lawyer amiti pilowsky roffe left here by air today for a visit to other parts of china before returning home.

the chilean lawyer arrived here on january 19 for a visit. he was feted in peking by yueh tai-heng, a leading member of the international travel service.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Official Delegation of Foreign Affairs Commission of National Assembly of France Visits Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jan. 25, 1972)

the official delegation of the foreign affairs commission of the national assembly of france led by jean de broglie, chairman of the commission, left here by train today for hangchow after its friendly visit here. the delegation is being accompanied by wu fan-wu, deputy director of the west european, american and australasian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry.

present at the railway station to see the delegation off were chang ching-piao, member of the standing committee

of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of organizations concerned.

philippe petit, second secretary of the french embassy in peking, accompanied the delegation to hangchow by the same train.

the delegation arrived here from peking by air on january 23. during its stay here, the delegation visited factories, a hospital and a workers' housing estate and was welcomed by the people there. wang shao-yung, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, gave a banquet in honour of the delegation.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese "Haguruma" (Gear) Theater Gives Last Performance in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 24, 1972)

the japanese "haguruma" (gear) theatre gave its last performance in peking this evening. it put on three one-act plays "a town in the lower reaches of the river", "the japanese revolution is sure to win" and "flames of wrath in okinawa" before an audience of over 1,000.

attending the performance were chu teh, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; hsu hsiang-chien and nieh jung-chen, members of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairmen of the military commission; wang chen, member of the c.p.c. central committee; liao cheng-chih, president, and wang kuo-chuan, vice-president, of the china-japan friendship association; and leading members of organizations concerned kang ke-ching, liu shao-wen, ting kuo-yu, wang lei, chou chiu-yeh, ting hsueh-sung, huang chieh, wang chi-ching, ching pu-chun and chang yu-pin. during the interval, they met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with natsuko fujikawa, leader, and yoshihisa higasa, deputy leader, of the theatre; naoji iwata, staff member, and yoshiaki fujii, secretary general, of the theatre; and the principal actors and actress hisayoshi fukushima, hitoshi kanda, katsuyuki shinoda and shumi takei.

the three one-act plays staged this evening vividly reflect the unflinching struggle against the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries and against the miyamoto revisionist clique waged by the japanese workers, peasants and people in other walks of life who hold high the banner of national independence and the people's liberation and are united as one. they give expression to the japanese people's firm determination to carry their revolutionary struggle through to the end. the japanese friends' performance which was filled with revolutionary fervour was warmly applauded by the audience.

China-Japan Friendship Association Gives Farewell Reception to Japanese "Haguruma" Theater

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 25, 1972)

the china-japan friendship association gave a reception here this evening to warmly bid farewell to japanese "haguruma" (gear) theatre and mark the japanese artists' successful performances in peking. the japanese theatre is to leave here shortly on a performance tour in other parts of china.

attending the reception were leading members of the cultural group under the state council, the china-japan friendship association and other organizations concerned liu hsien-chuan, wang kuo-chuan, shih shao-hua, chang hsiang-shan, ting hsi-lin, ti fu-tsai, huang hou-min, wu yin-hsien, ting hsueh-sung, wang hsiao-yun, chou jung-kuo, hsing jen-hsien, hsiao hsiang-chien, liu hsi-lin and sung wen, and representatives of the chinese literary and art circles including tan yuan-shou, ma chang-li, li teh-lun, yin cheng-chung and yu lei-ti.

the japanese theatre has made a month long performance tour in peking and forged a profound militant friendship with the people and literary and art workers of the capital.

wang kuo-chuan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, and natsuko fujikawa, leader of the "haguruma" theatre, spoke at the reception which was alive with warm expressions of friendship. in his speech, wang kuo-chuan said: "the japanese 'haguruma' theatre has over a long period made a hard study of marxism-leninism, adhered to the revolutionary orientation in literature and art, gone deep among the masses and into the realities and, using revolutionary literature and art as its weapon, waged a determined struggle against the u.s. and japanese reactionaries and against the miyamoto revisionist clique."

he said that the full-length revolutionary modern drama "raging waves" and the revolutionary short plays staged this time in china "fully show that the 'haguruma' theatre is working hard with immense revolutionary enthusiasm to turn revolutionary literature and art into a sharp weapon for uniting and educating the people to fight the enemy with one heart and one mind".

wang kuo-chuan pointed out: "following the teachings of their great leader chairman mao, the chinese people and revolutionary literary and art workers will, as always, firmly support the japanese people in their just struggle. we will always unite, fight and win victories together with the japanese people and revolutionary literary and art workers in the struggle against the common enemy."

in her speech, natsuko fujikawa said: "we feel greatly honoured to have conveyed through our performances to comrades of peking the militant friendship for the chinese people cherished by the japanese people who are waging a tit-for-tat struggle against the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries."

she said: "your profound concern and support are a great inspiration to the japanese people who are fighting against the u.s. and japanese reactionaries and to the progressive japanese literary and art workers who are working hard to create art and literature of the people, and to our 'haguruma' theatre as well."

she said with full confidence: "advance along the marxist-leninist line on literature and art and in the direction indicated by chairman mao in his 'talks at the yenan forum on literature and art', and victory will belong to us."

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Ambassador to China Holds Press Conference in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 25, 1972)

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, held a press conference here today in connection with the talk given by the korean people's great leader comrade kim il sung on january 10, 1972 to newsmen of the japanese newspaper "yomiuri shimbun".

the ambassador said: "in his answers to the questions raised by newsmen of japanese newspaper 'yomiuri shimbun' a 'on immediate political and economic policies of the democratic people's republic of korea and some international problems', comrade kim il sung, the respected and beloved leader of the korean people, gave clear-cut analysis to the juche idea, the unitary guiding idea of the workers' party of korea and the guiding principle in all activities of the democratic people's republic of korea, and socialist construction in our country and central tasks of the six-year plan, to the problem of the reunification of our country and some international problems and to the problem concerning the relations between korea and japan.

"comrade kim il sung, in his answers to the japanese newsmen, advanced a series of proposals for removing the obstacles lying on the road to the reunification and promoting the cause of the reunification, while reclarifying the unchangeable position of our party and government that the question of the reunification of our fatherland, an internal affair of our nation, should be solved by the korean people themselves without interference of outside forces, independently and peacefully."

the ambassador pointed out: "the proposal on concluding a peace agreement and holding north-south political negotiations advanced by comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people is, indeed, a bold and active step for removing tension in korea and, at the same time, overcoming the difficulties and obstacles lying on the road to reunification and opens the door of

the reunification of the fatherland, and a programatic guiding-compass indicating the only correct path at present juncture. this proposal constitutes a new historic step for peace in korea and for her peaceful reunification."

he went on: "our reasonable policy on the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and our earnest efforts for its realization are enjoying unanimous support and approval of the south korean people and world public opinion."

he pointed out: "terror-stricken by the tendency to the reunification which is rapidly growing in south korea, the pak jung hi clique tries to hamper the successful progress of the talks now being held at panmunjom between the red cross organizations of north and south korea. meanwhile, they have plunged the whole land of south korea into an atmosphere of terror by proclaiming the so-called 'state of national emergency'. they are resorting to unprecedented fascist frenzy and war clamours.

"besides, the south korean puppets are entreating the u.s. imperialist aggressor army to stay on in south korea forever and ushering in the japanese militarists in real earnest in an attempt to provoke a new war in korea."

the ambassador said: "the south korean rulers should take the road of peaceful reunification by accepting our proposal for concluding a peace agreement between the north and south and cutting drastically the armed forces of north and south korea, on condition that the u.s. imperialist aggression forces are withdrawn from south korea.

"the conclusion of a peace agreement will also deal a telling blow to the intensified machinations of the u.s. imperialists to provoke a new war in south korea and the schemes of the japanese militarists to reinvade korea, speed up the complete bankruptcy of the 'nixon doctrine' aimed at making koreans fight koreans and making asians fight asians and greatly contribute to the cause of world peace."

the ambassador said: "the proposal set forth by comrade kim il sung enjoys the wholehearted support and warmest welcome of the entire korean people.

"moreover, it receives active support from our fraternal chinese people and the peace-loving people of various countries of the world."

attending the press conference were hsiao teh, deputy director of the information department of the chinese foreign ministry, and munier ibrahim hammoud, head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Staff Members of Chinese Consulate-General in Dacca and Chinese Engineers and Technicians in Dacca Area Return to Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 25, 1972)

chinese consul-general chang ying, consuls hu ching-jui and li chih-min, and all staff members of the consulate-general in dacca of pakistan, and the engineers and technicians engaged in an aid mission in the dacca area including chang chao-fan and chen ming-teh, 39 comrades in all, were evacuated from dacca yesterday. they returned here by air this evening via rangoon.

the chinese government decided to close the consulate-general in dacca right after the indian aggressor troops occupied dacca on december 16, 1971 with the vigorous support by social-imperialism. in accordance with this decision, the chinese consulate-general in dacca discontinued its external functions on december 17, 1971.

the chinese returnees were warmly welcomed at the airport by 500 leading members and staff members of departments concerned. present were chi peng-fei, minister, and han nien-lung, vice-minister, of foreign affairs; pai hsiang-kuo, minister, and chen chieh, vice-minister, of foreign trade; and chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; and leading members of other departments concerned including chen jui-ting, chai cheng-wen, li li-yin, chang cheng-teh, han li-yeh, fu hao, hsu han-ping, liu chun and hsiang chien.

CHINA AND PERU

First Chinese Ambassador to Peru Leaves Peking for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 25, 1972)

chiao jo-yu, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the republic of peru, left here by air today for his post.

CHINA AND PUERTO RICO

General Secretary of Puerto Rican Socialist Party Makes Report in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 25, 1972)

juan mari bras, leader of the delegation of the socialist party of puerto rico and general secretary of the party, made a report on invitation this afternoon to a meeting of peking people on the unbending struggle waged by the people of puerto rico against u.s. imperialism to win national independence. his report was warmly applauded. members of the delegation were present at the meeting.

the meeting was jointly sponsored by the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the china-latin america friendship association. it was presided over by wang kuo-chuan, a leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

in his report, general secretary juan mari bras said that puerto rico has long been a colony of spain and u.s. imperialism in succession. u.s. imperialism, in particular, has subjected the people of puerto rico to cruel suppression and exploitation and set up air and naval bases in the country. the puerto rican people have waged a protracted heroic struggle against the u.s. imperialist colonial rule and for national liberation. since 1959 in particular, the people's struggle against u.s. imperialism has entered a new stage. it has developed greatly both in scope and in strength.

the general secretary praised the militant friendship between the people of puerto rico and china. he described the chinese people's stand in supporting the puerto rican people's struggle for national liberation as consistent, sincere and unshakable.

on behalf of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, the china-latin america friendship association and all people present, wang kuo-chuan expressed thanks to general secretary bras and the other members of the delegation.

wang kuo-chuan said that the puerto rican people's struggle for national independence is an important component part of the latin american people's revolutionary struggle against u.s. imperialism. he expressed the conviction that although the people of puerto rico would meet with all sorts of difficulties and twists and turns in their struggle they will surely win the final victory in their fight for national liberation, provided they unite themselves and unite with the other latin american people and the people of the world.

"the chinese people will, as always, firmly support the struggle of the puerto rican people against the u.s. imperialist colonial rule and for national independence and liberation", he declared.

also attending the meeting were leading members of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and other organizations concerned ma chia-chun, hsueh tuan and hu li-peng.

CHINA AND US

Nixon Presents State of Union Message to Congress

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 25, 1972)

u.s. president nixon presented to the u.s. congress a written message on the state of the union and delivered a state of the union address on january 20. the lengthy message and address are full of empty promises and phrases intended to shirk responsibilities. they are a striking manifestation that u.s. imperialism is on the decline and at the end of its tether, beset with crises at home and abroad. but unreconciled to its defeat, u.s. imperialism will considerably increase its military spending and step up arms expansion with a view to scrambling for world hegemony with the other superpower, especially hegemony on the oceans, and to stepping up suppression of the revolutionary struggle of the people of various countries and at the same time, intensifying the exploitation and oppression of the american people.

the state of the union message and address admit that "the world has changed greatly" in the last eleven years and these years were "a time of growing confusion". the address adds that to the united states, the 1960s were "a time of great agony -- the agonies of war, of inflation, of rapidly rising crime, of deteriorating cities -- of hopes raised and disappointed, and of anger and frustration that led finally to violence, and to the worst civil discord in a century".

nixon tries to convince the american people that in foreign policies, the united states has "entered a new era". but in the message he presents a plan for more frantic arms expansion, sticks to the war of aggression against viet nam and indochina and clamours for defending u.s. imperialist "interests" in any part of the world.

in his message and address, nixon says: "to conclude that the united states should now withdraw from all or most of its international responsibilities would be to make a dangerous error". "our commitment to freedom remains strong and unshakable". "we will maintain a nuclear deterrent adequate to meet any threat to the security of the united states or of our allies". "we will help other nations develop the capability of defending themselves". "we will faithfully honor all of our treaty commitments" and "we will act to defend our interests whenever and wherever they are threatened any place in the world". the message stresses that the u.s. must not "swing from one extreme to the other", "from wanting to do too much in the world to wanting to do too little". this is what nixon calls "a generation of peace" which he intends to build. facts in the past have already proved and future events will continue to prove that u.s. imperialism, whether "to do too much" or "to do too little", will never be able to save itself from doomed failure, so long as it does not change its policy of aggression and expansion.

to pursue the foreign policy mentioned above, the message presents a new arms expansion plan of even larger scale and stresses: "we must move to maintain our strength at sea". it points out that the u.s. navy's budget was increased by 2,000 million dollars in the current fiscal year, and "a similar increase" will be made during the next fiscal year. the message also calls for effort "to improve ... our strategic forces", for "a substantial budget increase to preserve the sufficiency of our strategic nuclear deterrent, including an allocation of over 900 million dollars to improve our sea-based deterrent force", and "a program to build additional missile launching submarines," to reoutfit polaris submarines to replace older land-based inter-continental missiles, to deploy the antiballistic missile system, and to step up the research and development of weapons. the message says: "we cannot ignore the fact that others are going forward with major increases in their own arms programs". this shows that u.s. imperialism is determined to carry further its world-wide contention with social-imperialism. reuter said that this "reflects growing pentagon concern that the soviet union is making an all out effort to overtake american sea power".

referring to the u.s. war of aggression against viet nam and the whole of indochina, nixon in his message and address tries to make people believe that the u.s. "involvement in the war in viet nam comes to an end" and claims that the united states has "learned many lessons in the wake of viet nam". but in fact he has hardly learned any lesson from it. he has obdurately rejected the reasonable and just seven-point proposals put forward by the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam for the settlement of the question of south viet nam and stubbornly refused to set a deadline for the complete withdrawal of the u.s. aggressor troops and all accomplice troops and to stop supporting the nguyen van thieu puppet clique, and at the same time vigorously pushes the criminal scheme of "vietnamization" of the war of aggression in viet nam. it is nixon who has expanded the war flames to the whole of indochina under the signboard of "ending the war" and war "vietnamization". in addition to its wanton bombing of north viet nam, u.s. imperialism has sent large numbers of thai mercenary troops to laos and cambodia. in doing all this, the u.s. government is lifting a rock only to drop it on its own feet.

in face of the struggle waged by many countries, the latin american countries in particular, to defend state sovereignty and to expropriate properties owned by foreign monopoly capital in these countries, nixon declared in his message that the united states should "modify those statutes which govern our response to expropriation of american property by foreign governments, as i recommended in my recent statement on the security of overseas investments". in that statement he flagrantly threatened the latin american countries that the united states will cut off foreign "aid" and vote against international development loans for countries expropriating u.s. property without prompt and adequate compensation. with regard to this, the chilean foreign ministry issued a statement on january 21, sternly rejecting nixon's threats. on the middle east question, nixon expressed his intention to continue to make deals with soviet revisionist social-imperialism. following his state of the union message and address, nixon declared in his budget message that the united states will provide big

amounts of military aid to israel in the fiscal year 1973 to bolster up the zionists. this is designed to step up its contention with soviet revisionism and its aggression against the arab countries.

the message shows that the u.s. government can offer no solution at all to the three crises at home -- the political, economic and social crises. as before, nixon in his message piles up a host of charming phrases and makes quite a number of empty promises to deceive the american people and cover up the ruthless exploitation and oppression of the broad masses of the people by the ruling circles.

the message admits that in the u.s., inflation is a thorny problem and the rate of unemployment remains at 6 per cent; the united states has "an acute awareness of the international economic challenge". it says, "our international economic position has been slowly deteriorating now for some time -- a condition which could have dangerous implications for both our influence abroad and our prosperity at home."

in the address nixon declared that he looks to 1972 as "the year when the back of inflation will finally be broken" and that "we are making progress toward our goal of a new prosperity without war". he promised "to improve life for the aging"; "to improve health services"; "to protect workers' pension rights"; to promote "equal opportunity" for members of minorities and others who have been left behind; and so forth. but he failed to outline any effective measures to fulfil these promises except "rehashing previous legislation recommendations" which had been shelved by congress.

nixon also boasted that his budget for stepping up arms expansion is "expansionary without being inflationary". but he did not say how to make up the financial deficit of tens of billions. indeed since he took office three years ago, nixon has made quite a number of empty promises, however inflation has not stopped but has gone from bad to worse. in his address, nixon stressed the need to exploit and oppress the american working people more ruthlessly in order to make up for the international payments and foreign trade deficits and to strengthen the competitive power of american commodities in the international market. the address asserts that the united states "cannot and will not tolerate ... irresponsible labor tie-up in the future" and demands that "the public continues in its commitment to economic responsibility and discipline".

this state of the union message once again proves that u.s. imperialism is in irretrievable crises at home and abroad. nixon himself had to admit that "there is an honest division of opinion, not only between the parties but within the parties, on some issues of foreign policy and domestic policy as well". the u.s. official propaganda organ u.s.i.s. deplored that "there are no startling new departures in this message". "many parts of the message were substantially the same appeals that the president made to congress last year or the year before."

END

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